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AUSTRALIA
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RECORDED

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

FOR THE SEASON 1920

CATALOGUE

of

Fruit Trees, Roses,

Ornamental Trees

Etc.



Grown for Sale by

L. P. ROSÉN & SON

Fernhill Nurseries

EPPING, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

Close to Railway Station

Telegrams: ROSÉN EPPING

Telephone: 96 EPPING

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CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We believe all trees, plants, etc., sold by us are true to label. But beyond refunding the money paid for wrongly named goods, or supplying others in their place, we give no further warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms, he should not order them; or, if received, should return them to us at once.

General Remarks

In forwarding you our Nineteenth Annual Price List we tender our best thanks to all customers for their continued and increased support and kind recommendation, and hope to retain their confidence by straightforward and honest dealing. Our constant aim is to give the fullest value with each and every order given to us, and in the 18 years that we have traded we have worked up one of the largest fruit tree and rose nurseries in N.S.W., and used very little other advertisement than satisfied customers' voluntary recommendations.

Address all letters to **L. P. ROSEN and SON, EPPING, N. S. WALES**, as we find letters are sometimes delayed by being mis-sent to Victoria, Tasmania, or Queensland.

PAYMENTS.—To us unknown customers are respectfully requested to remit with order, and for your own advantage please add cost of trainage, for if not prepaid 25 per cent. is added by the Railways to freight. Any surplus we will return with invoice. Remittance may be made by Cheque, and, if drawn on any bank outside the metropolitan area, should have 6d added for exchange; Money Order (payable at Epping); Postal Notes; or Penny Stamps for small amounts. Please do not affix stamps on the Postal Notes.

The prices quoted are for cash within one month of receipt of invoice. Six months' Overdue Accounts will be handed in for collection, unless otherwise agreed.

FREIGHTS.—By passenger or mail train, parcels arrive much quicker than by goods train, and although the cost is higher, in many cases it is advisable to have them sent by mail train; but two rates prevail, prepaid and to pay. The latter is the highest, hence in remitting enclose sufficient to cover cost of freight. Any surplus after prepaying freight will be refunded with invoice, but if not sufficient, we will, unless otherwise instructed, forward packages to pay, which costs 25 per cent. more.

PACKING is done with the utmost care, and is charged only at cost price. All orders accompanied with remittance are packed free, except where boxes and cases are used, which are always charged for at cost price. Packages are delivered at Epping Station, and the goods then travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Exact quotation will be given (if so required) for any order, packed, and freight paid to any railway station in N.S.W.

INQUIRERS for trees should definitely state if we are to hold the goods pending reply to inquiry and receipt of order. Customers have at times been disappointed by writing, "What can you do the enclosed list for?"—and weeks later expected us to have kept them. We will be pleased to give information by letter or otherwise to intending planters. We would like customers to make inquiries before packing season starts, as then we often cannot give as much time as we would like to answer inquiries.

SUBSTITUTION.—To avoid disappointment, please state, when ordering, if you allow substitute or not, for as the season advances, some sorts might be sold out, and if the varieties of fruit trees asked for cannot be supplied others equally as good and ripening the same season will be substituted when it can be done, unless ordered to the contrary. Also write your address legibly and with clear directions for forwarding goods. Orders should be written on a separate sheet, not mixed with the remarks or instructions of a letter, as this often causes mistakes.

BOOKED ORDERS.—Make your selection of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., upon receipt of catalogue and then book your order, giving, if possible, the month order is to be despatched. It costs no more to order early.

After June 1st we would ask customers to alter their reserve orders as little as possible, as alterations after that date entail a good deal of extra work, and often loss.

DELAYED PACKAGES.—It sometimes happens that parcels get delayed in transit. In such cases it is best to communicate direct with the Railway Traffic Manager, as well as notifying us; and if parcels are so long in transit that there is a doubt that plants are alive, delivery need not be taken, or the parcel could be opened in the station master's presence, to see if they are in a fit state to be taken delivery of. But in all cases it is the buyer who has to make a claim against railway. We, as senders, cannot do so. **INTER-STATE** parcels may be delayed at the border town, or often at the Department of Agriculture in the capitals. Communicate with either for speedier result, as well as notifying us.

INTER-STATE ORDERS.—We would be glad if Inter-State customers would post their orders to arrive not later than Wednesday, as the Government Inspector only calls every Thursday, and all Inter-State orders have to be fumigated and certificate accompany trees.

TELEPHONE ORDERS.—Owing to difficulty in hearing at times over the 'phone we accept no responsibility for any errors occurring in taking down orders, unless confirmed by letter, and unknown customers' telephone orders will not be sent without full postal address.

MISTAKES.—The utmost care is exercised in filling orders; yet, in the busy season, errors sometimes occur, and we hold ourselves in readiness to promptly rectify them as far as possible. Stock should be carefully counted upon receipt; if not correct, write us at once, stating what the trouble is, so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons, or treatment of stock after despatching we cannot pay attention to complaints unless properly made. If notified of any such error, we shall see that satisfactory correction is made.

AGED TREES.—We are often asked for two, three-year, or older trees by customers, as many regard these as better than a well-grown yearling; but all our large customers, men who make a living in orcharding, prefer the yearling to an older tree, as it transplants better, takes easier, and makes a better start, and can be pruned to any shaped tree, and at the end of two or three years is quite the equal of any older tree planted at the same time, and in most cases better, so there is little or no gain in planting the older trees.

NEW VARIETIES.—We constantly import new varieties in fruit trees, roses, etc., such as should be of superior merit, from the most reliable sources in all parts of the world, and the descriptions of these are taken from the raisers' catalogues, not ours, as we cannot test and fruit new varieties until we have had them three or four years, or even longer, and in many cases we are unable to fruit them in Epping, as the climatic conditions are not suitable for many kinds; consequently we would take it as a favor if customers more favorably situated would furnish us with a report on any new or comparatively unknown variety that they may have fruited, as this would greatly help us in recommending or discarding same as the case may be, for in both fruit trees and roses it happens that those most highly recommended in other climes and places do not come up to expectations with us, hence we always try to avoid giving too glowing descriptions.

Fernhill Nursery is close to Epping Station (8 minutes). The Nurseries contain about 30 acres under young stock, in various stages of development. Inspection cordially invited. Business Hours: Week-days, 7.30 to 5; Saturdays, 7.30 to 12 noon.

Our Trees, Roses, etc., are hardy and well-rooted, and likely to give every reasonable satisfaction. Any varieties not listed we are always willing to procure, if available.

Unless we are specially asked to do so, all fruit trees are sent out unpruned, as methods and ideas of pruning vary considerably according to different climates, and most customers prefer to prune according to their own ideas.

L. P. Rosén & Son, Fernhill Nurseries, Epping, N.S.W.

All Summer Fruit Trees are fumigated before sending out, and if customers require it we are prepared at all times to specially fumigate trees, etc., before despatch.

We are prepared at all times to propagate trees for customers, from their own wood, if such is thought advantageous.

All orders accepted 12 months or so in advance of planting are conditional that weather conditions do not destroy the crop.

All goods are advised the same day as forwarded, and invoice as soon as possible afterwards, and receipts given on printed form, so as to check error in booking.

We will add plants to customers' order for the addresses of their gardening friends previously unknown to us.

We have no connection with any other nursery or company.

This list cancels all previous issues.

NO TRAVELLING AGENTS EMPLOYED.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON

L. P. Rosén, C. W. Rosén, J. W. E. Larsen (late A.I.F.).

Planting

In every human activity, opinions differ, so the following observations are meant for the beginners, who often ask for a few hints as to proceedings. Anything that grows in the earth can no more live without nourishment than can a human being. Remember, a tree or plant, though a living thing, is tied to one spot. It cannot roam in search of its food, etc., therefore if you want the best results you must feed and cultivate it.

On receipt of trees do not allow them to lie at the station or wharf, maybe exposed to sun, wind, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity, unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place for the roots is in the ground. If not able to plant, heel the trees in.

HEELING IN, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in make the trench two or three feet wide. Stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well; pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way a long time without any detriment, but citrus or evergreen should not be heeled in longer than is absolutely necessary.

PREPARING.—If the land you intend planting is new, or has been lying undisturbed for years, plough it fairly shallow the first time, preferably when it is dry, rather than too wet; leave it for as long a time as you can to sweeten, then harrow it down, and cross-plough it double depth, i.e., subsoil, or plough two furrows deep. The plough in the bottom furrow should have the mouldboard removed, so as to only loosen the soil, and not bring it to the top. The deeper it is stirred the better.

Land with loose or sandy subsoil will do without subsoiling (although we think it is profitable in all cases).

New land is mostly acid, or sour, and trees (particularly citrus) don't take to it until it is sweetened. Roughly breaking it up and planting **BEFORE IT IS READY** (so as not to lose a season) is mostly a good way of losing a season, particularly if weather sets in dry and windy. Stake out well in advance, so that you can hoe the soil over well around the stakes, and have it in good order at planting time, especially for evergreens. If you have many to plant, have the holes opened out before the trees arrive. Use a flat hoe or spade, and make holes 8 to 10 inches deep and about 2 feet in diameter.

ROOT PRUNING.—Tap roots are the long, coarse, downward-tending roots, generally without fibres (or small side roots). In shallow soil, or where subsoil is stiff and retentive, cut the tap-root away, or bend to one side. In deep soil, or where the subsoil is porous, let it remain in its natural position. Some trees have hardly any taproots at all. Be

careful not to dig deep holes for trees where the subsoil is stiff and will not allow the water to soak down. It is best to work the whole land at an even depth, as pot-holes under the trees cause the soil in the immediate neighbourhood to get sour; and only quinces, persimmons and pears can grow in sour soil. Cut the jagged ends of all the larger roots smooth.

DEPTH OF PLANTING.—A safe rule is to plant about same depth as tree stood in the nursery; you can see that by the lighter color of the bark where the soil covered it. Citrus and stone fruits are most liable to gum, and should not be planted deep. Persimmons and Pears should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and the tap-root of the two last named planted full depth straight down. If you have any difficulty in judging where the ground line is after hole is open, put a chalk mark on the stake near the ground before opening the hole.

PLANTING.—Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In windy or hot weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating; carry a kerosene tin or bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep; or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil, and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them up out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lay well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm around the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly. Unless the soil is very wet and heavy, you can hardly plant too firmly (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to the stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing.

MANURING AT PLANTING.—A couple of handfuls of fertiliser is beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use manure in direct contact on the bare roots or too thickly near the barrel of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has got hold and growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in.

MULCHING is spreading either bush scrapings, leaves, stable manure, straw, grass, bark or sawdust around each tree for about three or four feet from the base of the tree, and from one to three inches deep. Close lying material, such as horse manure, requires less depth than loose lying stuff like straw or grass. It is particularly beneficial in dry windy weather, as it prevents the moisture in the covered ground from escaping so quickly and maintains a more equitable temperature about the roots. Should not mulching material be available, the next best—if weather is unfavorable—is to hill up loose soil about each tree four to six inches deep and keep such hills well worked and loose. Wherever the surface soil is allowed to remain hard and crusty the moisture dries out very quickly.

As the spring comes along, with generally drying winds, it is necessary that you keep the soil loose and friable around each plant, and plants planted during wet seasons or in heavy soil should be particularly attended to, as it is likely that such soil has got doughy or cakey and does not allow any air to circulate through it, and without a given quantity of air around the roots the bacteria life is inactive, and sickly or dead plants result.

For older and bearing trees nothing is as good as top-dressing with new soil, as that builds up and improves the mechanical condition of the land.

WATERING.—Deciduous trees, if planted in time, seldom need watering. Should the spring be so dry that it is wanted, dig a narrow hole close to the tree, and pour the water in the hole, and mulch well. Evergreens in dry weather need watering at planting. If the soil is very dry, put the water in either before you plant, or just when the roots are covered and trodden firmly. If you have to water them later on, treat as described above for summer fruit.

BREAKWINDS.—If your land has not a natural breakwind, it is a decided advantage to plant one on the side of the prevailing wind (this is generally

west). The quickest growing and most effective is *Pinus Insignis*, which, although a shallow rooter, does not seem to affect the fruit trees. The Government Botanist has recommended the trial of *Lophostemon* on account of its quick-growing, deep-rooting qualities (but so far it has not taken on like the *Pinus Insignis*). Other trees used for the same purpose are Loquats (for warm districts), Sugar Gums, Blue Gums, and *Cupressus macrocarpa*; and Walnuts (for cold climates).

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they may not cut the limbs. Keep a careful record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference. Also, do not plant too many varieties for market purposes. To plant only a few kinds known to be reliable in your locality and market will prove a much better paying investment. Plant other kinds only for testing.

At times we are asked to send **NO PLANTS** that are not “CERTAIN” to grow. But as a plant is a living thing, we have no power to give any assurance or promise as to life. All we can do is to promise a sound and healthy plant. There are so many causes for death, some apparent, others not known till afterwards, some not known at all. White ants destroy more young trees than they get credit for. Another prolific cause of failure is planting in heavy soil when it is too wet, or not stirring it up and airing it after a very heavy soaking, and in many cases a crop of cereals or grasses is growing right up to the young trees, and in dry weather such trees have absolutely no chance at all to do well, as the crop takes all the moisture. Each tree should have a space of at least 4 feet all round quite free of other growth, and be cultivated frequently. Soil worked too wet goes together and excludes the air, and that destroys the bacteria life in it; consequently the plant does not thrive in it. Plants in such soil look quite well until the summer heat begins, when they generally turn yellow and gradually die. Stirring the soil often, and getting it into good condition around the roots, will often avert failure.

Whatever else is neglected, never fail to prune the first year; other matters may be remedied, but not this.

PRUNING FIRST YEAR.—To secure good results, it is absolutely necessary to cut all deciduous trees hard back the same season as they are planted. If the tree is a single rod, cut it off about 15 to 18 inches above the ground (more height can be given if you so wish, but low set trees are best). If tree has a head—as most of them have—remove all but three or four of the best-situated branches, and cut the selected ones back to within 6 to 8 inches from where they join the stem. See that you cut them over an outward pointing bud; but if the limbs sit so that one side wants filling, see that the bud you cut over points in the direction of the gap you want filled. The best plan is to plant your tree unpruned, and leave the head on until the spring, just as the sap is rising. The roots seem to be more active if head is left till spring than if cut at planting time. For further guidance in pruning we recommend the booklet on Pruning issued by the Department of Agriculture.

SUMMER PRUNING.—The first summer the trees generally don't grow enough for summer pruning. But should the growth be sufficiently strong, then treat as described below. In the second and third years the growth is generally strong enough to benefit by summer pruning, hence as soon as the leading shoots have reached the point where you wish them to branch, pinch the soft tops off with your fingers. Don't leave them grow long and wood hard before you touch them, as that often retards their growth, particularly if weather is dry. The aim of summer pruning is to make strong limbs branch into good shape, so as not to sacrifice too much growth when winter pruning. Don't do any summer pruning so late that there is not good chances of good growth afterwards.

POLLINISATION.—Many varieties do not crop as well if planted in block by themselves as if other sorts, flowering at the same time (or slightly earlier) are planted amongst them. This is usually due to the pollen—or yellow dust in the flower—which will not readily fertilise its own flower, and if the blossom is not fertilised the fruit will not set. The most active agency for Pollinisation is the wind, carrying the minute particles of pollen in its course and depositing it on other blooms, and insects, notably honey-gatherers such as bees. Many orchardists find it profitable to keep a few hives of them in the orchard, as in flying from bloom to bloom some of the pollen is carried from flower to flower, thus pollinising them. To minimise non-cropping it is found advantageous to plant a bit intermixed. For instance, if a man wants to plant, say, 100 Granny Smith apple and 50 King David, instead of planting the 100 in a solid block and the 50 in another, it is better to plant two rows of Granny Smith and one row of King David, two more

of Granny Smith and one of King David right through; but in planting, the prevailing wind, which is generally from the west, should be taken into consideration, and the planting arranged so that the highly-colored sorts are on the wind-prevailing side of the lightly-colored varieties, as the pollen from a highly-colored sort has a tendency to give more color to the sort it pollinises, and vice versa; but remember we say **tendency**, not certainty.

FILLERS are quick-bearing trees planted between others where pears, apples, walnuts, and other sorts that take a few years before bearing commercially paying crops, are planted. Many plant an extra tree in between each tree planted for permanent occupation, but such fillers should only be quick-growing and early-cropping kinds, such as Japanese plums, peaches and passion fruit. Rightly handled they will often pay the working expenses of the orchard until the permanent trees come to payable age, but the fillers should not be allowed to remain so long that they injure the permanent trees by encroaching on them. The reasoning is that the extra cost is only the purchasing price of the filler trees, as the cost of working is no more than if only permanent trees are planted. Where the land is worked by horse implements the fillers should be planted in rows with the permanent trees, so as to allow a clear land between the rows one way.

Of course where the intervening space is used for berry bushes or vegetables, fillers would not be so advantageous. But hay and grain crops and pumpkins seem very destructive to young trees, except perhaps in very rich deep soil.

THINNING FRUIT.—To get the best colour and grade in fruit it is necessary to thin out the fruit on such heavy croppers as Trivett's apples, many of the Japanese plums and some peaches, as some years they set more fruit than they can bring to maturity in first-class fruit, and if allowed to carry more than is reasonable, the tree gets a set-back and takes one or two years to recover its normal strength to carry another good crop. Judicious thinning tends to more even annual crops. A light dressing of quick-acting fertilizer, such as sulphate of ammonia, with a little muriate of potash, just after the fruit has set helps to bring a very heavy crop on, but it does not bring as good grade fruit as thinning, and if weather is too dry the fertilizer is more or less inactive.

TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS.

Showing the Number of Plants Required to Plant an Acre of Land, from 1 Foot to 30 Feet, Plant from Plant.—Square System.

Distance.	Number per Acre.	Distance.	Number per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
30	48	9	537
28	55	8	680
26	64	7	889
24	75	6½	1,031
22	90	6	1,201
20	100	5½	1,440
19	120	5	1,742
18	134	4½	2,151
17	150	4	2,722
16	169	3½	3,556
15	193	3	4,840
14	222	2½	6,970
13	257	2	10,890
12	302	1½	19,360
11	360	1	43,560
10	435		

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Fruit Trees

We believe all trees, plants, etc., sold by us are true to label, but beyond refunding the money paid for wrongly-named goods, or supplying others in their place, we give no further warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality, or productiveness. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms he should not order them, or, if received, should return them to us at once.

All Summer Fruit should be planted during May to August, inclusive. June and July are generally the best months. Early planted trees get established before the dry summer sets in. Time of planting should be judged a good deal by your own locality, as in some districts spring is earlier than in others.

The times of ripening of stone fruits described is in the majority of cases as naturally ripening on the tree in the Cumberland coastal district, but this varies considerably according to soil aspect, elevation, moisture and locality.

Almonds

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Burbank's Seedling.—Hardy, and good cropper.

Early Jordan.—An early variety of the "Paper Shell." Early flowerer.

Eureka.—Similar in size and flavor to the Jordan; paper shell; heavy cropper.

Golden State.—Regular bearer; large, smooth kernel; soft shell.

Harriott's Seedling.—Large, soft shell, sweet kernel; regular bearer.

Hatche's Nonpareil.—Large, paper shell, very thin; good bearer.

I.X.L.—Large nuts; perfect shell.

Jordan.—Kernel large, white, and tender.

Lewelling.—Thrifty Grower, best cropper in this locality; soft shell.

Nonpareil.—Of a weeping habit of growth; very thin shell.

Paper Shell.—Very good, easily broken between the fingers.

Peerless.—Smooth and large, fine flavor; shell easily broken; tree weeping.

Sultana.—Medium size, shell tender.

White Nonpareil.—Strong grower, nuts large, shell tender, good bearer.

Apples

All Worked on Northern Spy Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Apples are all worked on blight-proof (Northern Spy) Stocks, thereby preventing the Woolly Aphis from attacking the roots; and when the roots are clean, the heads may then, with less difficulty, be kept free from this destructive disease.

The blight-proof stock does not prevent the insect from attacking the tree above the budded place.

Adam's Pearmain.—Crisp, juicy, flesh firm, dessert, mid-season.

Aiken.—Productive, large, well colored; ripens in January.

Alexander.—Large, greenish yellow, streaked with red; cooking; suits cold climate; mid-season.

Allsopp's Early.—Green; an extra early cooking variety; prolific.

Anelzark's.—Dark crimson, heavy bearer, early; good size.

Apple of Commerce.—Red, blue bloom, medium, heavy cropper; late.

Banana.—Large, yellow, pink blush; mid-season; good grower; prolific.

Bank's Red Gravenstein.—Beautiful red, high color; an improved Gravenstein.

Beauty of Goulburn.—Large, well colored, crisp, splendid flavor; mid-season.

- Ben Davis.**—Large, yellow, with stripes; keeps very late with out shrivelling.
- Ben Hur.**—Striped and splashed with red; good bearer; late bloomer; mid-season.
- Benoni.**—Fair size, striped and splashed red, good bearer, mid-season.
- Bismarck.**—Very large and showy; early, and heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Black Ben Davis.**—Dark red color; good keeper; late.
- Boston Russet.**—First-class russett apple, good keeper; late.
- Brownlee's Russett.**—Suitable for cooking or dessert; late; prolific and large.
- Buncombe (Red Pearmain).**—Good color, heavy bearer, suits cold climate; late.
- Canada Red.**—Deep red, rich quality, good grower and bearer, mid-season.
- Carlton.**—Blight-proof; prolific bearer; large yellow, striped carmine; flesh crisp, juicy; late.
- Champion.**—Medium size, very late and firm; yellow, with scarlet stripes; early and heavy cropper, not liable to blight.
- Cleopatra.**—Yellow, heavy cropper, good keeper, cooking or dessert; late; subject to bitter-pit when young.
- Climax.**—Blight proof; yellow, streaked red; flesh yellow, crisp, and juicy; early.
- Cole's Champion.**—Waxy, with red stripes, good keeper, large size, good bearer, nearly blight proof.
- Cox's Orange Pippin.**—Medium size, good flavor; late; good in cold climates.
- Cowell.**—Growth and fruit like Trivett's, but earlier, and softer; quality good.
- Delicious.**—Medium size, fine color, splendid quality; mid-season to late.
- Duke of Clarence.**—Dark red, useful dessert, early shipping apple.
- Dunn's (Munro's Favorite).**—Large, yellow, with red cheeks; keeps very late without shrivelling.
- Edna May.**—High color, prolific; late.
- Ensee.**—Large, red, good keeper, prolific, fine quality; late.
- Fameuse (Lady in Snow) (Fanny).**—Medium size, good color, snow white flesh, splendid dessert; mid-season to late.
- Florence (Crab).**—Heavy bearer, striped crimson and yellow, flesh yellow; good for jellies. 1/6.
- Foster.**—Beautiful color, splendid flavor, bears well; mid-season.
- French Crab.**—Suits cold climate; keeps long; late.
- Frimley Beauty.**—Large, brilliant red, very showy, good dessert, long keeper; late.
- Giant Jeniton.**—Late bloomer, good cropper, green, striped red, firm, very late.
- Glengyle.**—Rome Beauty type, but is firmer, and dark red all over.
- Glowing Coal.**—Large size, vigorous grower; flesh fine grained, Gravenstein type, fall easily; mid-season.
- Coal.**—Large, striped, tender, juicy, high flavored; mid-season.
- Golden Russett.**—Medium size, first-rate quality; late.
- Granny Smith.**—Large, green, very juicy; one of the best late apples, generally regarded as a cooking sort; but if kept it become a first-class dessert fruit.
- Gravenstein (Carpenter).**—Medium to large, crisp and delicious; early; falls easily.
- Grime's Golden Pippin.**—Good size, roundish, golden yellow, with grey dots; flesh yellow, with spicy aroma.
- Grunsell's Triumph.**—Bright; medium to large, splendid flavor; good carrier.
- Hall Door.**—Highly colored, medium size, good flavor; late.
- Henry Clay.**—Large, yellow, flushed red; extra early; a poor grower here.
- Hoover.**—Large, highly colored; keeps well; late.
- Ideal.**—Large, rich golden, roundish, flesh firm, sub acid; good bearer; late.
- Irish Peach.**—Early dessert, blight-proof; does not sell well in Sydney.
- James Grieve.**—Medium size, fine flavor; good bearer; early.
- Jefferis.**—Blushed red; medium, fine, juicy, sub-acid, good bearer; late.
- Jonathan.**—Medium to large, good color and bearer; dessert; mid-season.
- King David.**—Medium to large, dark red, quality good, early cropper; mid-season.
- Lady Carrington Red.**—Bright red; prolific; blight proof; early sort for the coastal districts.
- Lady Carrington Striped.**—Both Carringtons originated from the one tree, and both vary at times; the striped is the larger and better eating, but not as good keeping.
- London Pippin (Five Crown).**—Large, yellow, first-class late apple in cold climates; seldom affected with blight.
- Lord Nelson.**—Very large, yellow, with red; does best in loamy soil; early.
- Loy.**—Long keeper; good bearer; flesh pale yellow, dessert, very late.
- Maiden's Blus.**—Waxy, shading to crimson, medium size, flesh white, sub-acid flavor; late.
- Magnet.**—Dark crimson on yellow ground, excellent quality, good bearer.
- Mammoth Grimes' Golden.**—Larger than Grimes' Golden, but similar in shape and color; more sub-acid; keeps well.
- Marshall's Red, Red Bellflower.**—Large, oblong, flesh firm, intense red all over; heavy cropper; mid-season.
- McIntosh.**—Medium to large, yellow, nearly covered with red; heavy blue bloom; excellent quality; mid-season.
- Mrs. Philmore.**—Good size, flesh tender, heavy bearer; late.

- Mobbs' Royal.**—Very large, green, free bearer; cooking; early.
- Nero.**—Attractive red, tough skin, good keeper and shipper, fair quality.
- Nickajack.**—Large and handsome, cooking or dessert; late.
- Northern Spy.**—Juicy and aromatic, nicely colored; blight proof; late; for cold climates only; slow in bearing.
- Opalescent.**—Large size, shading to dark crimson, flesh yellow, tender, juicy; good bearer; very late.
- Orengo.**—Color red, flesh tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid; mid-season.
- Paragon.**—Large, dark red; flesh firm, yellow; late.
- Perfection.**—Medium size, good cropper when doing well; blight proof; late.
- Ribstone Pippin.**—Good size, excellent flavor; good cropper; late.
- Rome Beauty.**—Large and handsome, juicy and crisp, good keeper; suitable for export; one of the best; late.
- Ruby Gem.**—Brilliant red; flesh white; blight proof; medium size; mid-season.
- Santa Clara King.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; crisp and juicy; early.
- Scarlet Nonpareil.**—Heavy cropper, medium; good quality; suits cold climate; mid-season.
- Senator.**—Vigorous, regular bearer; flesh yellowish white; late.
- Sharp's Early.**—Blight proof, medium to large, heavy blue bloom.
- Sharp's Late Red.**—Flesh yellow, firm, bright red on yellow; blight proof.
- Statesman.**—Upright grower; color golden, striped with crimson; late.
- Stayman.**—Long-keeping dessert apple, of the finest quality; late.
- Sturmer Pippin.**—A constant bearer and long keeper; late.
- Summer Champion.**—Fine quality, large, beautiful red color, heavy bearer.
- Summer King.**—Striped crimson, red, and orange; large; mid-season.
- Tasma (Democrat).**—Heavy bearer, highly colored and grand keeper; very late.
- Tasman's Pride.**—Bright crimson, carries well; good bearer; dessert; mid-season.
- Thompson Red.**—Very highly colored, good size, heavy bearer; mid-season. 2/- ea.
- Thompson Granny.**—Streaky color, vigorous grower, heavy bearer; early mid-season.
- Tolman Sweet.**—Yellow, with pink blush, good bearer, late, dessert or cooking.
- Trivett.**—Medium size, fine color; heavy bearer; sells well in Sydney; requires thinning; mid-season.
- Twenty-ounce.**—Very large, greenish yellow, splashed purplish red; cooking apple; blight proof.
- Vanderpool Red.**—An improved Jonathan; good bearer, even size, good keeper; fine texture and flavor; good color.
- Wealthy.**—Small, flesh white and very soft, suitable for those wanting an apple without any acid.
- Willie Sharp.**—Blight-proof, heavy cropper, yellow color; early.
- Weismer's Dessert.**—High quality, good keeper, hardy, good bearer.
- Winter Majetin.**—Green, sub-acid flavor; blight-proof; late.
- Winter Pearmain (Stone Pippin of Tas.)**—Large, green; late.
- Wintersteine.**—Resembles Gravenstein, but is later and a better grower.
- Wolf River.**—Large, color yellow, splashed with red; late.
- Yates.**—Medium size, dessert; late.
- York Imperial.**—Attractive red, crisp firm flesh, good quality, good bearer; late.
- Zouche's Pippin.**—Ripens with Allsopp's, but is flatted; heavy bearer.

Apricots

Worked on Peach and Apricot Stocks.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require well-drained or high situation; shaley and gravelly subsoil often produces the best fruit.

- Allen's Early.**—Oval fruit, early market sort; mostly shy.
- Alsace.**—Large, pale orange, rich and good; mid-season.
- Camden Superb.**—Large, constant bearer; early; requires high situation.
- Campbellfield Seedling.**—Orange yellow, good bearer; mid-season.
- Canino Grosse.**—Large, bright orange; good quality; late.
- Cattell's Early.**—Resembles Allen's Early, but is said to crop regularly; early.
- Colorado.**—Large, good quality, high color, heavy bearer; late.
- Dundonald.**—Very large, skin deep orange; late.
- Early Moorpark.**—Medium size, early; inclined to be shy.
- Elruge.**—Deep yellow, dark red in the sun; flesh firm; early.

Hemskirk.—Very large, rich; low, spreading grower; late.
Mansfield's Seedling.—Large, fine flavored sort; mid-season.
Moorpark.—Large, well-known, and largely cultivated; mid-season.
Neverfail.—Large, high color, good cropper; mid-season.
Newcastle.—Medium size, ripening immediately after Red Masculine.
Oullin's Early Impr.—Said to be an improvement on Oullin's Early Peach.
Oullin's Early Peach.—Above medium; very rich; good bearer.
Pine Apple.—Large, roundish; bright yellow; ripe Christmas week.
Red Masculine.—Small, earliest of all, with musky flavor; cracks in the rain.
Riverside.—Tinged red where exposed; flesh yellow and luscious; early.

Rivers' Red.—Large, round, red in sun, rich flavor; prolific; mid-season.
Royal.—Large yellow, with red cheeks; excellent; mid-season.
Shipley Blenheim.—Large, deep yellow; mid-season.
Stella.—Good size and color, heavy bearer; late.
Smyrna.—Large, sweet, juicy; the kernel is free from the prussic acid flavor, and in Smyrna used as an almond.
Spark's Mammoth.—Large, pale yellow, flesh clear yellow; juicy and sweet.
Tilton.—Very large, rich color; prolific.
Trevatt.—Somewhat resembles Shipley's. Good cropper and dryer.
Warwick.—Resembling "Moorpark"; flesh firm, rich, and sugary; early.
Wenatchee Moorpark.—Heavy bearer, ripens evenly, large, and fine shipper.

Cherries

All Worked on Seedling Mazzard Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require a cold climate, deep soil, with good natural drainage, with an elevation of at least 1500 feet. For those growing Cherries largely for market, it is essential to choose good, firm cherries of large size, such as St. Margaret, Ramon Olivia, Florence, Big. Napoleon, and Early Lyons. The latter is the finest of the early sorts, and largely planted, although it is a shade tender to spring frost and rain.

Abundance.—Heavy cropper, large, good color, sweet, firm flesh, does not split.
Bedford Prolific.—Large, brownish black, great cropper, mod. grower, mid-season.
Belle D'Orleans.—Large, pale red fruit; good cropper; early.
Biggarreau Abel.—Large, heart-shaped, black; flesh firm; productive; late.
Biggarreau Common.—Large, pale red, known as White Heart; early.
Biggarreau D'Hollande.—Bright red, firm flesh, prolific; late.
Biggarreau Jaboulay.—Large, red, good quality; strong grower; early.
Biggarreau Marie Gaucher.—Large, light red, heart-shaped, firm, juicy; late.
Biggarreau Napoleon.—Large, bright red, flesh firm; good late sort.
Biggarreau Riverchon.—Large, dark red, almost black; late.
Biggareau Twyford.—Pale yellow and red, very prolific; early.
Bing.—Large, dark black, very fine; late.
Black Heart.—Large and good, but rather shy bearer; early.
Black Republican.—Good size, prolific bearer; good market; late.
Black Tartarian.—Black, strong grower, prolific; mid-season.
Bleeding Heart.—Dark red, splendid flavor; good cropper; mid-season.

Bohemian Biggarreau.—Large, good market sort; mid-season.
Burgdorff's Seed.—Large; early.
Californian Advance.—Large purple, good bearer; very early.
Centennial.—Large, pink and yellow; tree vigorous; prolific bearer; early.
Chapman.—Seedling of Tartarian; larger, finer, better quality; early.
Early Lyons.—Black, large, firm flesh; largely planted for market; pendulous habit; most profitable of the early sorts.
Early Rivers.—Black, very early.
Early Purple Guigne.—Medium size, very prolific; very early.
Florence.—Large, bright red; one of the best for shipping; late.
Governor Wood.—Large, heart-shaped; yellow, marbled red; early.
Great Biggarreau.—Very large, dark red to black; firm, yet juicy; late.
Guigne D'Annonay.—Large, black; early; strong grower.
Knight's Early.—Black, large, good flavor; heavy cropper; early.
Lambert.—Large, best quality, dark purplish red, flesh firm, rich; heavy bearer.
Lewelling.—Cherry color, fine flavor; late.
May Duke.—Large, brownish-black; early.
Mountain King.—Of the Morello type.
Noble.—Very dark, flesh firm, rich; late.
Oxheart.—Dark red, flesh firm; medium.

Precoce de Boppard.—Dark brownish red, juicy; very early; sub-acid.

Ramen Olivia.—Dark glossy red, flesh firm, large; resembles Early Lyons, but more upright in growth.

St. Margaret.—Very large, black; flesh firm; one of the best for market; late.

Waterloo.—Large, tender, sweet; mid-season.

Werder's Early.—Above medium, shining black; hardy and productive.

Nectarines

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock.

Require similar soil and treatment to the Peach.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Advance.—Good size, greenish yellow flesh; resembles Elruge.

Albert Victor.—Large, slip, good flavor and cropper; mid-season.

Cardinal.—Medium to large, brilliant color, good cropper; very early.

Cocza.—Very large, resembling Mrs. Dr. Chisholm; good, but at times shy.

Diamond Jubilee.—Large, bright red; flesh white, prolific; mid-season.

Elruge.—Medium size, good color; an old favorite, ripening early; slipstone.

Early Rivers.—Very large, crops heavily, ripening shortly after Briggs'; good.

Fertile du Portu.—Heavy bearer, yellow marked purple and red; flesh white, juicy and sugary; free; mid-season.

Goldmine.—Very large, vigorous and productive; bronzy red; slip; mid-season.

Helene Schmidt.—Large, high color, flesh juicy, sugary, slipstone; mid-season.

Lary Carrington.—The best cling, well flavored, highly colored; mid-season.

Lee's Seedling.—Very large, good color, constant cropper; mid-season.

Lord Napier.—Medium size, highly flavored variety.

Manicourt Vinous.—Large, highly flavored, juicy, heavy cropper.

Meek's Scarlet.—Large, heavy cropper; good color; slipstone; mid-season.

Merrigang.—Deep red, very juicy, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; late.

Mrs. Dr. Chisholm.—Large and very juicy; slipstone; early.

New Boy.—Large, brilliant crimson, flesh white, juicy, sugary; mid-season.

Newington.—Early, very good size, sugary and rich; cling.

Newton.—Large, flesh white, good cropper; late.

Radium.—Largest size, high color, very sweet; ripens after Goldmine. 1/6.

Rivers' Orange.—Fine colored, yellow flesh, good bearer; best of the yellow-fleshed varieties; early.

Sharpe's Early.—Large size, highly colored, good bearer.

Sinfield's.—Very large, good color, second early variety.

Stanwick Seedling.—Large and delicious; does not crack much; the best freestone of late sorts.

Surecrop.—Large, highly colored, good flavor, heavy bearer; late.

W. C. Fripp.—Large, dark yellow, with bronzy red cheek; cling; late.

Wilkinson Cling.—Early, high color heavy bearer.

Wilkinson Free.—Very early, good color and bearer.

Zelandia.—Large, rich, strong grower and prolific; mid-season.

Peaches

All Worked on Seedling Peach Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Admiral Dewey.—Large size, ripens with and resembles the Triumph; free grower and good cropper. Slip.

Alexander's Early.—Very fine quality, nearly as early as Brigg's. Slip.

Alton.—Red on creamy cheek, flesh white, juicy, quality best, good bearer; early.

Amelia Berta.—Ripens after Hales'; yellow slip; exquisite flavor.

Arp Beauty.—Yellow slip, mottled bright crimson; firm, juicy, prolific; early.

Aunt Becky.—Large, white-fleshed, ripening after Braddock's; slip.

Bell's November Impr. (Lambton).—Larger and better colored than Bell's

Bell's November.—Small stone; prolific; blooms early; requires high situation; very early; slip.

- Belle of Georgia.**—Color red and white, best quality; prolific; mid-season.
- Billy White.**—Very large and productive, highly colored; flesh white; cling; late.
- Blackburn.**—Resembles Elberta, ripens here about New Year; prolific.
- Braddock.**—Medium to large; red; ripe after Brigg's; slip; crops heavily.
- Brandywine.**—A large yellow peach, similar to Late Crawford; a slipstone; late.
- Brigg's Red May.**—Well known early kind, lately a shy cropper; semi-cling.
- California Cling.**—Large, purplish where exposed; flesh yellow; late.
- Captain Ede.**—Resembles Elberta; better bearer; good shipper.
- Carman.**—Creamy, with red cheek; splendid quality; slipstone; large, early.
- Chair's Choice.**—Yellow-fleshed, largest size, red cheek; flesh firm; slip; late.
- Champion.**—Large, freestone; creamy white, with bright red cheek; early.
- Champion Royal.**—Large, fine color, flesh white, heavy cropper, slip; mid-season.
- Charles Watts.**—Ripening early November, before any other early peach.
- Chilow Cling.**—Large, rich yellow, fine flavor, good shipper; good cropper.
- Christiana.**—Beautiful color, large size, and good quality; late; slip.
- Christmas Box.**—Highly-colored peach, ripening Christmas; good flavor.
- Comet.**—Very large, yellow flesh, a fine canning peach; late.
- Conett's Southern Early.**—Creamy white, red blush, large, fine flavor. 2/-.
- Delicious.**—Yellow, with carmine dots, flesh yellow; mid-season; slip.
- Devlin's Early Red.**—Red, clingstone; requires hard pruning; early.
- Doyenne des Tardives.**—White, tinted pink, flesh white; slip; very late.
- Dr. Hogg.**—Good flavor; deep red color; very prolific, slipstone; mid-season.
- Duchess of Cornwall.**—Medium size, creamy yellow, with red cheek; fine flavor; early; freestone.
- Duke of York.**—Medium to large, highly colored; very early.
- Early Crawford.**—Large, deep yellow, with bright red cheek; only profitable in deep, rich soil; mid-season; slip.
- Early Elberta.**—As large as Elberta, same color, better quality, better keeper; more dependable cropper; earlier.
- Early Imperial.**—Yellow, with red cheek; juicy and firm; resembles Triumph.
- Early Newington.**—Large, splendid color; clingstone; early.
- Early Rivers.**—Large, tender, pale yellow, prolific bearer; good for home use.
- Edgmont Beauty.**—Yellow, with red cheek; late; large; good bearer; freestone.
- Edward VII.**—Requires high situation; is of the Braddock type and appearance, but sweeter in flavor and earlier.
- Elberta.**—Large, yellow and red; one of the best; mid-season.
- Elberta Cling.**—Large, round, high color, good quality; mid-season.
- Emma.**—Highly colored, yellow-fleshed; slip; late mid-season.
- Engle Mammoth.**—Very large, attractive color, high-class canning peach; late.
- Eureka.**—Large, good flavor, good shipper, said to be an improved Carmen; slip.
- Flat China (Button Peach).**—Very early; best suited for warm climates.
- Foster.**—Yellow, rich and juicy, resembling Early Crawford; splendid canning and drying sort; slipstone; mid-season.
- Frances.**—Yellow, striped crimson, heavy bearer; slip; ripens after Elberta.
- Franks' Seed.**—White flesh; cling; red cheek; late; very large.
- Fulton.**—Large, roundish; pale yellow; flesh white, firm, juicy; cling; late.
- Gabacho Monstruosa.**—Large, greenish yellow, firm flesh, very sweet; late.
- George IV.**—Lemon, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow; early January.
- Globe.**—Large golden yellow, with a red cheek; freestone, with firm, yellow flesh; ripens after Elberta.
- Golddust.**—Large, round, with red cheek; yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late cling.
- Golden Queen.**—Compact growth, heavy cropper, medium size, yellow to stone; cling; a promising canner.
- Governor Rawson.**—Of the Bell's type, but redder in color; flowers very early; wants high situation; very prolific and extremely early.
- Governor Garland.**—Large, rosy red cheek; freestone; as early as Brigg's.
- Greensboro'.**—Ripens with Alexander, is larger; bright red; reliable cropper.
- Hales' Early.**—Large, good flavor; requires good soil to do well; early.
- Hazelbrook.**—Large, resembles Globe, but more juicy; heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Henrietta.**—Resembles Italian Cling; not quite as large, but heavier cropper; late.
- High's Early Canada.**—Large, yellowish white, striped and marked crimson.
- Hiley.**—Large, white, red cheeks; flesh white; freestone; prolific; mid-season.
- Illinois.**—Large bright red, fine flavor, free from rot, good shipper, flesh white, juicy, slip; mid-season.
- Italian Cling.**—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow; very late.
- Italian Slip.**—Very large, late, deep yellow flesh; prolific cropper; very late.
- June Elberta.**—Good size, ripens Christmas; yellow-fleshed slip; good bearer.

- J. H. Hale.**—Large, round, rich yellow, overlaid carmine; freestone; fine grained; fine flavor; grand shipper; ripens before Elberta; good bearer.
- Kia-ora.**—Appearance of Elberta, but somewhat earlier; mid-season.
- Krummel's October.**—Round, yellow, flushed carmine, large; very late.
- La France.**—Carmine red, flesh white, melting, juicy; prolific; early; slip.
- Lady Palmerston.**—Large, round, greenish yellow, with red cheek; flesh pale yellow; freestone; late.
- Late Crawford.**—Large, productive; good for canning or market; slipstone; late.
- Late Elberta.**—Equal to Elberta in size, color, shape and quality, but later.
- Lady in Gold.**—Medium to large, yellow-fleshed, highly colored; ripening after Hales' Early; fair cropper; slip.
- Lemon Cling.**—Medium to large, oblong; lemon yellow; flesh yellow; late.
- La Vainqueur.**—Good color, heavy bearer; ripens early December; medium size; good quality.
- Levis Cling.**—Golden yellow, slightly blushed, flesh yellow to pit, fine grained, good quality; mid-season.
- Lima de Dolores.**—Large, finely colored; flesh firm; cling; good bearer; late.
- Longly.**—Said to be superior in every way to Red Italian Cling.
- Lovell.**—A large, round yellow free, good for canning and drying; late.
- Mamie Ross.**—Large; semi-cling; flesh white and juicy; early.
- May Lee Cling.**—Large, white-fleshed; early; good bearer.
- Mayflower.**—Red all over, good shipper, strong grower; extra early, promising.
- McDevitt's Late Cling.**—Rich yellow, covered with dark purple; very large.
- McKevitt's Late Cling.**—Flesh firm, rich, sugary, white to pit, highly flavored.
- Model.**—Heavy cropper, high color, yellow flesh, semi-cling; mid-season. 2/-.
- Motions Cling.**—High color, large size and heavy cropper. 2/-.
- Mountain Belle.**—Largest size, red all over, firm white flesh; good shipper.
- Mountain Rose.**—Large, good color; heavy cropper; early.
- Niagara.**—Resembles Late Crawford, but larger; good quality.
- Nichol's Orange Cling.**—Large, yellow, canning variety; good bearer.
- October Elberta.**—Large, best quality, heavy bearer; slip; very late.
- Oklahoma Beauty.**—Large, fair color, fine quality; early; heavy bearer.
- Oklahoma Queen.**—Large, fine quality; early; heavy bearer.
- Opulent.**—Creamy white, blushed crimson, flesh firm, juicy, mid-season.
- Oregon Perfection.**—Medium size; high color, yellow flesh; heavy bearer; late.
- Paragon.**—Deep yellow, mottled with red, very juicy and rich; cling.
- Para Grove.**—Good color; large, vigorous and productive; ripens middle January.
- Peregrine.**—Large, richly flavored, highly colored, mid-season; slip.
- Phillip's Cling.**—Large, yellow-fleshed cling, regular cropper; a canner.
- Princess Royal.**—Large, round, creamy white, shading to red; cling; late.
- Powell's Beauty.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; mid-season; shy.
- Pullar's Cling.**—Very large, highly colored; preferred by the canning factories.
- Ray.**—White, red on sunny side; slipstone; heavy bearer; ripens Christmas.
- Red Bird Cling.**—Ripens time of Briggs', large, very high color; good shipper.
- Reeve's Favorite.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; ripens before Elberta; slipstone.
- Riverside Elberta.**—Rather dwarf and drooping in growth; fruit large, round, deep red; very fine; mid-season.
- Robert Stewart.**—Resembling Shanghai Seedling, but firmer; slightly later.
- Roberta.**—Resembles Elberta, but is a cling; mid-season.
- Rowe's Champion.**—Large, white fleshed slip, vividly colored; early January.
- Royal George Cling.**—Very large, splendid color, and highly esteemed; mid-season.
- Royal George.**—Large, slipstone, old favorite; white flesh; mid-season.
- Ruby Red.**—Large, highly colored; splendid carrier; ripens early in January; heavy cropper; inclined to be dwarf in growth; cling.
- Runyon's Orange Cling.**—Blackish crimson in the sun; flesh deep orange right to the stone; ripening February.
- Russell.**—Large, roundish, good flavor, sure cropper; freestone.
- Salway.**—Large, rich, yellow, flesh orange, very juicy and vinous; a free; late.
- Satisfaction.**—Good size, cream with red cheek; slip; mid-season; heavy cropper.
- Shanghai.**—Large, greenish yellow, red at stone; mid-season.
- Shanghai Seedling.**—Very large clingstone; very heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Shanghai Slipstone.**—Slipstone variety of the well-known "Shanghai" seedling.
- Sim's Cling.**—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, fine texture, firm and rich; pit small; late mid-season.
- Sneed.**—Ripens with or before Briggs'; medium size; rich red on sunny side.
- Stark.**—Deep apricot yellow, almost covered with red; slip; mid-season.
- Stump the World.**—Large, greenish white, with red cheek; mid-season; slip.

Surecrop.—Good cropping; ripe middle of January; large; flesh white, juicy.
The Leader.—Yellow, with crimson blush, flesh yellow; firm, sweet; early; slip.
The National.—Yellow, flushed crimson, flesh deep yellow; slip; mid-season.
Thomas Rivers.—Large, bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, good flavor; slip.
Triumph.—Ripens Christmas; blooms late; sure bearer, yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; inclined to be hairy; slip.
Tuscan Cling.—Very large yellow; the best early canning peach; mid-season.
Ulatis.—Ripens before Hales' Early; color bright red; flesh white; freestone.

Uneda.—Early, clear white, flushed, recommended as superior to Alexander.
Ware's Perfection.—Heavy bearer, with no "point" or "nose"; very late.
Washington.—Rich, juicy flesh, creamy white, flushed deep red; late.
Waterloo.—Large, highly colored, white-fleshed; slip; late.
Wheatland.—Large yellow; late mid-season.
Wiggins.—Slightly oblong, creamy, with red cheek; heavy cropper; early.
Wright's Cling.—Recommended to us by the raiser, Mr. Wright, Auckland, as well worth trying. 2/-.

Pears

All Worked on Seedling Pear Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Deep moist soil is best. Plant deeper than other trees.

Baron de Mello.—Medium size, skin russet; flesh yellow and buttery; fine flavor; mid-season. 2/-.
Bergamot, Bailey's.—Strong grower and productive; late.
Bergamot, Gansel's.—Above medium, splendid melting flavored.
Bergamot, Laffer.—Medium to large, good flavor; late.
Beurre D'Amanlis.—Above medium, good flavor, prolific bearer; early.
Beurre Bosc.—Large, first quality; one of the best; mid-season.
Beurre Capiaumont.—Medium size, yellow, light red cheek; flesh firm; mid-season.
Beurre Easter.—Large, greenish yellow, red cheek; very late.
Beurre Fonqueray.—Large, strong grower and heavy cropper.
Beurre Griffard.—Good quality, medium size; good cropper; very early.
Beurre Superfin.—Large, delicious for dessert; prolific bearer; mid-season.
Bon Chretien Bonnamour.—Large, smooth, slightly tinted on sunny side; flesh fine, melting and sugary; late.
China.—Large, prolific; good for preserving; mid-season.
Citron des Carmes (Madeline).—Early, medium; yellowish green; flesh white.
Clapp's Favorite.—Very large and rich flavored; ripens before Williams', splendid quality and good market sort; early.
Conference.—Large, pyriform; dark green and russet; melting, juicy, and rich; prolific; mid-season.
Corona.—Similar to Williams', a better keeper and better color.
Demrsey.—Large, yellow, tinted brown, flesh white, fine grained, tender; late.

Doyenne Bussoch.—Melting and juicy, first-class; medium.
Doyenne du Comice.—Large, rich, and melting; medium; very prolific; late.
Durondeau.—Medium size, green with brown cheek; rich flavor; late. 2/-.
Fame.—Large, fine russety brown; when stored is melting and rich; prolific.
Fertility.—Yellow russety color, and prolific; mid-season.
Garber.—Bright yellow, juicy; strong grower; heavy cropper; mid-season.
Howell.—Medium; light waxen yellow; heavy bearer; good market sort; early.
Idaho.—Yellow, large round, fine grained, buttery, and melting; late.
Jargonelle.—An old favorite pear, rather long coming into bearing; very early.
King Karl.—Large, rich yellow, with red cheek; hangs and keeps well.
Koonce.—Heavy bearer; golden yellow, red cheek; very early.
Keiffer.—Large, roundish oval; yellow; heavy bearer; cooking; late.
La Conte.—Large, reddish brown; flavor good, fine texture; heavy cropper; late.
Le Comte.—Large, bell-shaped; flesh fine-grained; prolific; mid-season.
Lincoln.—Clear yellow, with red cheek; quite different from Lincoln; coreless.
Lippiatt's Bountiful.—Large, colored on sunny side; quality good; mid-season.
Madame Cole.—Medium size, pyriform; yellow; covered with russet; late.
Mdm. Henri Desportes.—Roundish, yellow with russet cheek, flesh yellow, buttery and rich; mid-season. 2/-.
Margaret Marillat.—Large, showy, sugar, luscious flavor; mid-season.
Marie Louise.—Medium, pyriform; deep yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, buttery and melting.

- Merveilla Ribet.**—Large, skin light bronze, flesh juicy, sugary; good flavor; late. 2/-.
- Michaelmas Nelis.**—The same fine melting flesh as Winter Nelis, but more vigorous, hardier, and prolific; late.
- Napoleon.**—Large, good keeper, abundant bearer; cooking and dessert; late.
- Packham's Triumph.**—Large, fine quality; crops early; mid-season; one of the best.
- Packham's Late.**—Same raiser, large; late.
- P. Barry.**—Large, orange yellow, juicy, fine flavor; late.
- Poire du Barriays.**—Medium, yellow, flesh juicy and melting; early.
- Red October.**—Brown, tinged red, medium size; heavy bearer; late.
- Roosevelt.**—Free bearer; large, smooth; yellow, covered with vermilion spots on sunny side; flesh white; melting; late.
- Rossney.**—Medium, yellow with red cheek, flesh melting and sweet; heavy bearer; early. 2/-.
- Rutter.**—Large, almost seedless; yellow, with russet; tender and juicy.
- Sheldon.**—Medium, yellow and red; good bearer; late. 2/-.
- Snyder.**—Golden yellow, medium to large, very sweet, vigorous and productive.
- Triumph (American).**—Large, dull greenish yellow, spotted russet; flesh white, rich, and good quality; late.
- Tyson.**—Yellow, with russet shadings, quality splendid; medium; very early.
- Tunks' Butter Pear.**—Medium size, excellent flavor and good keeper.
- Uvedale's St. Germain (Long Baker).**—Extra large; good cooker; late.
- Victor Hugo.**—Large, pyriform, and very showy; flesh tender, melting.
- Wilder.**—Medium, bell shaped, yellow, with shading of carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained; early; prolific.
- Williams' (Bartlett).**—One of the best and widest known pears.
- Winter Bartlett.**—Resembles Bartlett, but ripens later.
- Winter Cole.**—Melting, juicy, rich, and of excellent flavor; a first-class pear; late.
- Winter Nelis.**—One of the finest flavored dessert pears; small size; late.

Plums

Worked on Marianna Plum Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Require little attention, and can endure more hardship as to soil and situation than most fruits.

Most of the English varieties of Plum only come to perfection in mountain districts, where the winter is cold. Those marked with an asterisk can also be grown with profit on the coastal area.

- ***Angelina Burdett.**—Large purple, excellent dessert; one of the best; in some places shy cropping; mid-season.
- ***Black Cluster (Bully).**—Very productive; splendid jam sort.
- Blue Rock.**—Large and rich; ripens Xmas.
- ***Cherry Plum (Red American).**—Earliest of all varieties.
- Clyman.**—Large, dark purple; heavy bloom; good bearer; early.
- Coe's Golden Drop.**—Large, yellow, rich, and prolific; late; suit cold district only.
- Coe's Prolific.**—Medium size, very prolific; mid-season.
- Conquest.**—Similar to French Prune, but practically stoneless; heavy bearer.
- Crimson Drop.**—Sport from Coe's Golden Drop, of a rich crimson color.
- ***Diamond.**—Very large, oval, almost black; splendid cropper; mid-season.
- ***Early Evans.**—Medium size, blackish purple; very early; sometimes shy.
- Early Orleans.**—Large, purple, sweet and good; mid-season.
- Excelsior (Jenkins).**—Said to be an improved Burdett; better bearer.
- Franz Joseph.**—Large, yellow, quality extra, Gage type; prolific.
- Giant.**—Great size, red; flesh honey yellow, firm; profuse bearer, good carrier; poor grower; mid-season.
- Glorie d'Eppinay.**—Round, black, red; flesh yellow, firm; prolific; mid-season.
- Grand Duke.**—Very large, purple, richly flavored; very productive; late.
- Greengage.**—Flavor unsurpassed; requires cold district to bear well; mid-season.
- Golden Prune.**—Large, roundish oval; skin thin, golden color; freestone.
- ***Imperial d'Eppinay (Imperial Prune).**—Large size; very prolific; mid-season.
- James' Seed.**—Long fruit, fair size, heavy bearer, yellow, splashed bright red; firm flesh, sweet and sugary.
- King of the Damsons.**—Frost plum; the best of its class; late.
- Late Orleans.**—Excellent and sweet; good bearer; late.
- ***Lutherborough.**—Large, black; good for jam; mid-season.
- Magnum Bonum.**—Red, very large; sub-acid flavor; cooking; late.

- Magnum Bonum, White.**—Color amber; good in the cold districts; late.
- Merryweather.**—Good size, true damson flavor, good bearer and cropper.
- Miracle.**—New seedless plum; not fruited yet but growth much resembles Conquest. 2/-.
- Missouri Greengage.**—An improved gage, better bearer; highest flavor.
- Monarch.**—Large, roundish oval; skin dark purplish blue; late.
- Pacific.**—Large, of a deep maroon color; good drying plum; mid-season.
- Pond's Seedling.**—Large, red; good cropper in suitable locality; mid-season.
- Precious.**—An improved Cherry Plum.
- Precode de Ebersweier.**—Mid-season variety; good carrier.
- *President.**—Large, oblong shaped, purple color; pretty bloom and colored with white dots; flesh firm and sweet; crops early; one of the best late plums.
- Prune d'Agen (French Prune).**—Medium size, purple; very sweet; good cropper; dries easily; mid-season.
- Reine Claude d'Althan.**—Fine late red plum; freestone; an excellent dessert.
- Reine Claude Tardive de Chambourcy.**—Size and aspect of Green Gage; free; vigorous and prolific.
- Robe de Sergeant.**—Similar to d'Agen, but larger and a little earlier; heavy cropper; mid-season.
- Silver Prune.**—Large and productive; said to be the best canning variety.
- Splendour.**—Productive, firm, rich, sugary, early; good size; freestone.
- Standard.**—Large dark purple; flesh yellow, sweet; poor grower; freestone.
- Sugar.**—Bears earlier than French Prune; large, very sweet; mid-season.
- *Tibbitt's Seedling.**—Medium size, rarely fails to crop; rather tart; extremely early.
- Tragedy.**—Large, oblong; skin thick, deep purple; flesh yellow, sugary; early.
- *Yellow Diamond.**—A sport of Diamond Plum; color clear yellow.

Japanese Plums

Worked on Marianna Plum and Peach Stocks.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

This type is very popular in localities unsuited for the profitable production of the European varieties. They are prolific and handsome in appearance, mostly of a flavor peculiarly their own. The present day varieties are a great advance on the older kinds.

- Alpha.**—Large size, distinct flavor, very firm, good cropper; mid-season.
- Apex Plumcot.**—Good bearer; large; light crimson; flesh yellow, firm, rich, early.
- Apple.**—Large, deep reddish purple, very firm flesh, good bearer; late.
- Balleana.**—Large; yellow, covered with crimson; flesh firm, yellow; regular cropper; freestone; late.
- Beauty.**—Large, heart-shaped, crimson with amber crimson flesh; early.
- Best's Hybrid.**—Large yellow, oval, enormous cropped, delicious flavor.
- Blood (Upright).**—Large, heart-shaped, blood color right to the stone; very prolific; mid-season.
- Blood (Satsuma).**—Large, flat, abundant bearer; tree of drooping habits; sells well; late.
- Briggs' Seedling.**—Resembles Wickson, but is rounder, very firm flesh; late.
- Burbank.**—Flesh deep yellow; skin cherry red, with lilac bloom; great cropper; should be thinned; early.
- Bull's Seed.**—Long-shaped fruit, good size, purplish red; mid-season.
- Chalco.**—Large, flat, reddish purple; firm, yellow flesh; stone small; fine flavor.
- Climax.**—Very large, highly colored; colors splendidly after being pulled; ripens about Xmas; sometimes shy.
- Combination.**—Globular fruit; flesh straw color; pretty and prolific; early.
- Delicious.**—Large, round, deep purple, with heavy bloom; juicy; mid-season.
- Discovery.**—Good bearer, earlier than Climax, as large, better quality; skin rich crimson; flesh firm, sweet. 2/-.
- Doris.**—Fair size, dark purple, almost black; good eating and jam plum; late.
- Early Jewel (Duffy's).**—Good color, juicy, fine flavor; good bearer; very early.
- Endicott.**—Large, yellow covered with purple; good bearer; sweet; late.
- Epoch.**—Medium size, prolific, flesh yellow, firm, with cranberry flavor; late. 2/-.
- Export.**—Large, sweet flavor, blood-red flesh; grand keeper; good bearer; late.
- Federation.**—Large, heart-shaped yellow, red flush, very sweet; mid-season.
- Formosa.**—Light to dark red; strong grower, flesh yellow; early.
- Gaviota.**—Cherry red, small pit; good cropper; flesh firm, honey-yellow; late.
- General Saigo.**—Large, heart-shaped; flesh yellow and firm; ripens with Burbank; prolific; good color.

Hale.—Large greenish; flesh yellow; vigorous and productive; juicy; mid-season.
Hay's Seedling.—Round, dark purple, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, mid-season.
Kelsey.—Very large, heart-shaped, skin greenish, turning purplish red; heavy bearer; late; scalds easily.
Madeira.—Large, early; peculiar flavor, strong upright grower and heavy bearer.
October Purple.—Purple, flesh yellow; good flavor; sweet; prolific; mid-season.
Pasha.—Large, very early; heavy bearer, strong upright grower. 2/-.
Paterson Late.—Good color, large, round fruit; ripens late March.
Paterson River Early.—Good bearer, bright color; medium size.
Purple Flesh.—Large, good quality; blood plum; mid-season.
Rubio.—Large, oval; crimson flesh; firm; strong grower; good bearer; early.
Sharpe's Early.—Medium size, heart-shaped, purple, heavy crop; early.
Santa Rosa.—Good cropper; deep purplish crimson, blue bloom; flesh light red; early; good flavor.
Shipper.—Blackish purple; a good cropper; mid-season, but drops too freely.
Shiro.—Medium to large; amber yellow; firstclass quality; good carrier; largely planted for market; early.

Stella.—Dark purple, large, finest quality, heavy cropper; mid-season.
Superbe.—Large, yellow with spots, very juicy, fine flavor; mid-season.
Sultan.—Flesh firm, crimson; productive; good market sort; early.
Tunks' Seedling.—Large, purple, mottled; heavy cropper; early.
Vesuvius.—A copper-leaved plum; the best extant.
Victory.—Dark crimson; rich port wine flavor, small stone, long keeper; late.
Wickson Seedling.—Medium; heavy bearer, crimson color; very early.
Wickson.—Very large; stone small; heavy cropper; ripens end of January; good market sort; one of the best.
Wilson.—Ripens early December; round, good size; highly colored; grand shipper and fine flavor; good.
Wright's Early.—Resembles Burbank, but is more upright in growth and earlier.
Wright's Late.—Large, red flesh, small stone, good cropper and keeper; late.
Wright's Gigantic.—Enormous size, delicious flavor, firm flesh, great cropper; deep reddish purple; late.
Wright's Prolific.—Blood plum, heavy bearer, large and firm; late.

Persimmons

Worked on Seedling Persimmon Stocks.

1/6 Each, 15/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in low, wet land; the richer the better. Plant deep and firm.

Dia Dia Maru.—Large, square, rather flattened; skin deep orange; flesh yellow; almost seedless.
Hayakume.—Very large, round; skin vermilion; flesh brown, rich, luscious.
Haycheya.—Very large; skin vermilion; flesh brown; sometimes shy bearer.
Kingcot.—Called an improved Hayakume; is larger and better cropper.
Kurokumo.—Large, almost round; heavy cropper.
Late Flat.—Very large, late; bears well.
Nitaru.—Square, flat-shaped fruit, good color; keeps well; late.

Seedless (Tenanashi).—Color yellowish red, generally a prolific bearer; early.
Tsuno Margari.—Heavy bearer; peculiar shaped fruit; richly flavored; fair size.
Tsuro Gaki.—Good sized, long fruit, dark red; delicious flavor.
Yeddo Ischi.—Good size, round, skin light yellow; very late.
Yemon (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flattened; clear, deep yellow; flesh orange, no seeds; best market sort; seldom affected by the fruit fly.
Zenji Maru.—Small, egg-shape; flesh brown, with many seeds; not a market sort, but sweet, and can be eaten when quite hard.

Figs

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Suited best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water; in black soil on clay bottom they do well, but fruit is not so sugary.
Blue Provence.—Medium to large; strongest grower and heaviest cropper of all.
Black Genoa.—Large, purplish black, prolific.
Brown Turkey.—Large, luscious, and productive.
Le Archipele.—Medium, good cropper, excellent quality.
White Adriatic.—Medium size, thin skin, hardy and prolific.
White Genoa.—Large, pale brown, sweet.
Yellow Ischia.—Medium size, very sweet.

Loquats

Worked on Seedling Loquat Stock.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Grow in almost any soil, and make a profitable breakwind. Plant during rainy weather, as they are sensitive to dry wind when transplanted; but once established they are very hardy. The safest month to plant is May, preferably when the weather is cloudy or raining.

Boasley's Mammoth.—Resembles Japanese in shape and size; spreading grower; and reliable cropper.

Californian Advance.—Large, golden yellow; delicious flavor; productive.

Chatsworth Victory.—Very large, fleshy; good grower and cropper; late.

Common (Shelter Tree).—Small, but prolific.

Early Golden.—Medium size; very early.

Golden Shoreland.—Large, golden yellow; good bearer.

Heard's Mammoth.—Extremely large fruit; best market sort.

Japanese Mammoth.—Resembling Heard's, but fruit shorter and stouter.

Late Orange.—Large; light yellow; good bearer.

Large Fruited.—Round shape, small seed, rich flavor, heavy bearer. 2/-.

Premier.—Large, oval shape, flesh melting and sweet, small seeds; color lemon yellow. 2/6.

Quick's Early.—Very early, heavy cropper; medium size. 2/-.

Sewell's Enormity.—Large size, fine color, heavy bearer, good quality. 2/6.

Thames Prize.—Large and fleshy, flavor rich and sweet; good cropper.

Victor.—Oval shape, golden yellow, flesh sweet, fruit firm, very early. 2/6.

Mulberries

Thrive best in a damp position, where roots can reach plenty of water.

Abundance.—Fruit long, slender, glossy black, rapid grower; prolific. 2/-.

Black English.—Large, requires cold climate to do well. 2/6.

Downing's Ever-bearing.—Large, very productive; strong grower. 1/6.

Hicks' Ever-bearing.—Strong grower and abundant bearer; fruit large. 1/6.

Monarch.—Berry clear white, large, sweet and rich; so far very shy. 2/6.

Prolific.—Common sort, small fruit. 1/-.

Quinces

All Worked on Quince Stocks.

1/3 Each, 13/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Thrive best in low, moist soil, but will do almost anywhere.

Bereczki.—Flesh white, skin golden yellow; smooth; prolific.

Bourgeaut.—Large, rich golden color; smooth skin; good quality.

Champion.—Pear-shaped, delicate flavor; prolific and hardy; late.

Fuller.—Large size; bears early; highly flavored and early.

Giant of Lescovaz.—Large, flesh white, does not turn red when cooked; prolific.

Large Portugal.—Very large; one of the best for market; late.

Manning's Seedling.—Strong grower and heavy cropper.

Meeches' Prolific.—Large, smooth, orange yellow, flesh tender, mid-season.

Master's Early.—The earliest quince to ripen; good quality; bears well.

Missouri Mammoth.—Mild flavor; bears well; very early; scalds at times.

Pineapple.—Good size, smooth skin, tender flesh, heavy bearer; mid-season.

Rea's Mammoth.—Very large, roundish; first-class quality; mid-season.

Smyrna.—Strong grower, prolific; very large; yellow lemon color; tender.

Van Dieman.—Superb flavor; medium size, even outline.

Zucker (Sugar).—Fruit sweet, excellent when preserved.

Nuts

Chestnut (Japanese).—Bears early; makes a handsome shade tree; large nut. 2/-.

Chestnut (Korean).—Medium sized nut, shell breaks easily. Good grower. 2/-.

NUTS (Continued).

Chestnut (Spanish).—The well-known Sweet Chestnut; a splendid shade tree, attaining a great age and enormous size; starts bearing about the sixth season of planting. 2/6.

Hazel Nut and Filberts.—1/6.

Hickory Nut (Carya alba).—Requires deep, moist soil. 1/6.

Macadamia Ternifolia (Queensland Nut).—Hardy as far south as Melbourne, attaining a height of 60ft., fairly quick grower. Reaches the nut-bearing stage in seven years. 1/6 (in pots).

Pecan Nut (Carya Oliveriferous).—A quick-growing tree, being in full bearing at eight years old. Fruit 1½ inches long, borne very abundantly. 2/6.

Walnut, Common English.—1/6, 15/- doz.

Walnut, Japanese (Juglans Sieboldi).—A hard-shelled nut, good flavor and heavy bearer; 2/- each.

Walnut, Juglans Cordiformus.—Dwarf, early fruiting. 2/-.

Bananas

Sub-tropical. Thrive best in hot climates free from frost, but will do in many sheltered spots where frosts are only light.

Common.—1/6.

Fiji (Cavendish).—Dwarf growing. 1/6.

Giant Sugar.—Fruit small, flavor rich; one of the most frost-resistant. 2/-.

Gros Michel.—Tender to frost, tall grower, small fruit. 2/-.

Lady's Finger.—Fruit long and slender; heavy; finest flavor. 2/6.

Plantain.—Large fruit; cooking. 1/6.

Rajah.—Similar to Lady's Finger, but hardier; splendid flavor; green when ripe. 2/6.

Red Labuan.—Stands cold well; color red when ripe. 2/6.

Currants

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Only crop where there is a cold winter.

Can supply a large variety in Black, Red, or White.

Gooseberries

9d Each, 8/- Dozen.

Crop only where it is cold in winter.

Can supply a large variety in Red, White, Yellow, and Green.

Raspberries

Require a very moist location to do well.

6d Each, 4/- Doz.

Can supply many sorts in Red and Yellow.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Medlars.—1/6 each.

Passion Fruit (in pots).—6d each.

Pomegranate, Paper Shell.—1/- each.

Pomegranate, Common.—1/- each.

Cherimoyer.—Custard Apple. 2/- each.

Guava.—Purple, Yellow, and Parker's Hybrid (True).—1/- each, 11/- doz.

Hovenia Dulcis.—Chinese Raisin. 1/6 ea.

Logan Berry.—1/- each, 10/- per doz.

Grape Vines

Own Rooted.

Price, 9d Each, 6/- Doz.

Grapes cannot be sent into Queensland.

Disinfected under Government supervision before being sent out. Under the new regulations recently issued we are not allowed to send grapes to any other portion of the State outside the Counties of Cumberland and Camden.

Aluk
Anna (America)

Barbarossa
Baxter's Sherry

Bell's Seed (America)
Black Champion

GRAPE VINES (Continued).

Black Lady's Finger	Dordillac (Mormillon)	Ocellade, or Blue Imperial
Black Hambro	Ferdinand de Lesseps	Perkins (America)
Black Monukka	Frederickton	Raisin des Dames
Black Prince	Golden Chasselas	Rousette
Black Sherry	Gordo Blanco	Sabal Kansky
Black Tokay	Gros Colman	Sweetwater
Black Turk	Isabella Imp. (America)	Sultana
Centennial	Lady Finger	Wax
Champion Muscat	Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat	Waltham Cross
Chasselas Rose	Muscat of Alexandria	White Isabella (America)
Cinsaut	Muscat Hambro (Snow's)	White Sherry
Daria Del Almeria	Muscat Sulphonia	Zante Currant.

Rhubarb Plants

Common.—6d ea., 5/- doz.

Topp's Winter.—Grows through the winter; stalks not large, but excellent quality. 6d each, 5/- doz.

Strawberry Plants

Creswell's Seedling.—Best of all. 4/- per 100.

Ettersburg 80.—Medium berries, rapid grower. 1/- doz., 6/- per 100.

Ettersburg 89.—Medium berries, rapid grower. 1/- doz., 6/- per 100.

Illawarra.—Largest berries, good bearer, strong grower. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Malakoff.—Large berries, good bearer, resembles Creswell's, but is earlier. 5/- per 100.

Searl's Perfection.—Large berries, good bearer, strong grower. 2/6 doz., 15/- per 100.

Citrus Fruits

No hard and fast rules can be laid down about which is the best stock. For stiff subsoils and poorish lands, and quickest returns, Lemon Stock is undoubtedly the best. Orange stocks are deeper rooting, and for loamy subsoil, or where roots can go deep, may be successfully used. On this stock trees grow slower the first few years; but if soil suits them they mostly recover it later on. Best time for autumn planting is February and March, and if winter is mild, early in April may do; but if weather is moist enough, the earlier planted the better the result, as cold weather is unsuitable, particularly in heavy soil or frosty places. August and September—or later, if moist enough—are best for spring planting.

When planting citrus trees we prefer, in mild weather, to leave the tree unpruned, as the more soft wood on top the quicker the roots seem to get active. But if weather is dry, or high winds prevail, it is best to cut back hard, and in extreme dry wind cut all the leaves off, too, and cover the barrel with grass, bagging or paper to protect it. By so doing you can often get good results under adverse conditions.

THIN-SKINNED FRUIT.—We are often asked to supply only thin-skinned sorts, but this is entirely a matter of soil, climate, weather, and manure, as the same kind of tree planted in different soils is likely to be very different in the skin, and on black soils and all stiff clay soil the skin is much thicker than that grown on a light sandy loam. Heavy application of nitrogenous manure also puts thick skin on oranges and lemons, but corrects itself as the nitrogen is being exhausted. Young, vigorous growing trees also have thicker skinned fruit than older trees.

Oranges

Worked on Common Lemon and Sweet Orange Stocks.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Best's Seedless Navel.—Quality very fine, heavy bearer, good appearance, late, hangs well; very vigorous. Stock limited. 3/6.

Burgess Navel.—Fair size, good bearer and grower, good quality. 3/6.

Compuda.—Compact grower, thornless, medium; heavy bearer; hangs well.

Dunning's Navel.—Large size, rich aroma, prolific bearer; does not fall when set; good keeper; fine color; vigorous grower. Stock limited. 3/6.

Foster.—Very sweet, roundish, solid, bright yellow, heavy bearer.

Golden Buckeye Navel.—Large, smooth fruit, thin skin; pulp of fine texture, with few segments; dwarf, weeping growth; suit small gardens; early.

Golden Nugget Navel.—Fruit smooth, solid, thin skin, free from rag, and seedless; ripens early; weak grower.

Groverley Navel.—One of the best Navels, large, crops well; not quite seedless.

Holdfast.—Large, rather thick-skinned, valued because it hangs well.

Jaffa.—Skin thin, tree thornless, with dark green leaves; inclined to be small; sweet; early.

Joppa.—Slightly oblong, strong growth; very prolific and showy; hangs well.

Late Valencia.—Skin smooth and thin; good grower and cropper; hangs till most others are gone; the best late.

Lue Gim Gong.—Large size, smooth thin skin, flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor, hangs well, good bearer and grower; stock limited. 3/6.

Maltese Blood.—Medium size, fine quality; in some inland districts the pulp becomes quite blood red on ripening; dwarf grower.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Early and heavy bearing; splendid flavor; does not grow a large tree; should only be planted in deep rich soil.

Navelencia.—Good cropper; skin smooth and fine; early, but hangs on somewhat better than Washington.

Patterson River.—Strong grower, fruit smooth and firm; hardy and prolific.

Parramatta.—Large and hardy; propagated from the best and oldest seedling trees in the district; sweet and juicy.

Paper Rind St. Michael.—Fruit middle size, thin skin; tree vigorous grower.

Peerless.—Vigorous grower, good bearer; medium size, light golden yellow.

Ruby Blood.—Medium size; growth moderate; pulp red.

Sabinia.—Round, medium size, fine flavor; strong grower; heavy bearer.

St. Michael.—Crops well and nearly always has a good second crop; inclined to be small in size as the tree ages.

Siletta (Old).—Hangs splendidly; good quality; medium size, good cropper.

Thompson's Improved Navel.—Smallish, but compact tree; fruit very fine, with shiny skin; very large, similar to Navelencia.

Washington Navel.—Fruit very large, and always brings good prices; on poor shallow soil a shy cropper; should only be planted on deep, rich, preferably sandy loam or volcanic soil; early.

White Siletta.—Large to very large; thin smooth skin, pale yellow color; good cropper; grows a symmetrical tree, but seldom attains great height; early.

Mandarins

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Regular and heavy cropper; fruit thin-skinned; very deep color; rather tart.

Burgess Large.—Large size, full solid fruit, good grower and bearer. A Queensland seedling. 3/-.

Dancy's.—Medium size, flat, high color, strong grower; heavy bearer.

Early Imperial.—Large, quite as thin-skinned and sweet as the Thorny, but much earlier to ripen; medium grower.

Ellendale Beauty.—Very large, of fair quality; very smooth and showy.

Emperor.—Very large, regular bearer, and extensively grown for market; the best.

Excelsior.—Very large, highly colored; good quality; heavy bearer.

Fewtrell's Early Shipper.—Resembles a small orange; sweet and prolific.

J. W. Mathews.—A good size, heavy bearer, good carrier; recommended as superior to Fewtrell's.

King of Siam.—New. Not fruited yet, but leaf and growth resemble King Emperor. 3/-.

Jacob's Special.—Large, thin-skinned and juicy; heavy bearer.

King Emperor.—Very large, in appearance like the Emperor; quality fair; much later to ripen than the Emperor.

Navel Mandarin.—Sweet, early; strong growth; goes puffy very soon.

Oonshii.—Stands frost well; pendulous dwarf habit; no seeds; fair quality.

Pride of Ellendale.—Full, solid fruit, skin thin and tough; very juicy; good carrier.

Scarlet.—Very large, deep reddish yellow color; peculiar flavor; heavy bearer.

Thorny.—Small, solid; flavor unsurpassed; good bearer.

Lemons

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

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| <p>American Seedless.—Prolific, thin-skinned and very juicy, resembles Eureka in size and growth.</p> <p>Common.—Rough-skinned; hardy.</p> <p>Eureka (Sweet Rind).—Good quality; thornless; not as strong grower as Lisbon; but bears a better summer crop.</p> <p>Genoa.—Very large fruit; without thorns.</p> | <p>Lisbon.—Well-known and largely cultivated; prolific; tree thorny.</p> <p>Messina.—Lemon largely grown in Italy for export.</p> <p>Variegated.—Leaves variegated.</p> <p>Villa Franca.—Few thorns; thin-skinned and firm; splendid quality; not as vigorous as Lisbon, but profitable for its summer crop.</p> |
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Preserving Varieties

Worked on Common Lemon Stocks.

1/9 Each, 18/- per Dozen, where not otherwise priced.

Citrons

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| <p>Bengal Citron.—Very large; round; useful for preserving and peel.</p> <p>Citron of Commerce.—Largely grown and used for candied peel.</p> | <p>Common Citron.—Fruit long, pointed; poor grower.</p> |
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Cumquats

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| <p>Round.—Small, hardy, and very prolific; strong, peculiar flavor.</p> | <p>Flat.—Similar to the round, but flatter.</p> |
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Limes

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| <p>Persian (or Sweet).—Tree hardy; fruit sweet; peculiar flavor.</p> | <p>Tahitian Lime.—Fruit large, juicy, and nearly seedless.</p> |
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Pomelows, Shaddocks, or Grape Fruit

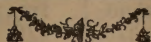
The Pomelow, or as it is now incorrectly called the Grape Fruit, is very largely grown in America. The flavor is a peculiar bitter-sweet, and said to be one of the most beneficial of all fruit juices for improving the digestion. Also makes the best marmalade in the whole of the citrus family.

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| <p>Blood.—Large, prolific; in hot climate pulp is red.</p> <p>Common.—Very large, thick skin.</p> <p>Manilla.—Fruit small; sweet juice.</p> | <p>Java Shaddock.—Large size, prolific.</p> <p>Marche's Seedless.—Large; good grower and cropper; the best.</p> <p>Natsu Mikan.—Good size, heavy bearer.</p> <p>Triumph.—Medium size, very prolific.</p> |
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Sevilles (or Bitter Oranges)

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| <p>Omi Kinkan.—Resembles Poorman, but better cropper and bears young.</p> <p>Poor Man's Orange.—Very large; smooth skin; good marmalade sort.</p> | <p>Seville, Common.—Large, heavy fruit;</p> <p>Seville, Flat.—Large and smooth, resembling the Poor Man's Orange.</p> <p>Seville, Navel.—Flatter than the Common, more loose in the skin, small navel mark.</p> |
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Roses



A FEW HINTS ON PLANTING ROSES.

Almost any soil will grow roses, but a deep, rich, greasy loam is the best, and the deeper it is broken up the better. An open situation, but sheltered from the strong wind, is essential. Too much enclosure tends to mildew and weedy growth.

Very rich or newly-broken soil is often too acid, or sour; but some lime worked into the ground some weeks before planting often prevents losses of plants, and is always beneficial.

If plants should arrive dry, soak the whole plant in tepid water for twenty minutes to half an hour (water should be so warm that you can hold your hand in it without feeling the heat much); and, if still withered, bury plant in soil, and keep the spot wet for two or three days; then take out and plant.

If in windy place, don't fail to protect plant from wind until well established.

Make holes wide enough to spread out the roots without bending them. Give the tips of roots a downward tendency.

Don't put fresh manure on the bare roots, but work it into the soil about the tips of the roots.

When well established, roses take all the manure they can get. Fowl, pig, sheep or horse manure is best for stiff soil; cow manure for light; but any manure is better than none. Bonedust is very good, too.

If soil is dry when planting, pour a bucket of water (more or less, according to the state of soil) into each hole, as half a bucket under the plant is better than two on top. Let water soak away before planting.

Cover roots with finest soil you have to hand, and, when well covered, tread down firmly.

Avoid watering little and often after planting. If weather continues so dry that watering is necessary, make a hole close to plant and give a good watering in the hole.

In loose or deeply broken up soil plant so deep that bud, i.e., junction of stock and plant, is one to two inches under the surface of soil. Depth of planting should be largely governed by the soil; on stiff, clay bottom plant more shallow than on sandy or loose bottom.

When planting in dry, windy weather, mulch with leaves, or, failing that, hill up the soil half-way up the plant, to act as a mulch; but, if weather is wet, leave plant exposed from bud upwards, till weather changes. Be sure and keep the soil loose around the plants. After heavy rain or watering the soil sets hard, and if allowed to harden may kill the plants.

If troubled with mildew, make a pocket of hessian (or chaff bag), fill half full with sulphur, and on a still morning shake bag gently over each plant; or spray with potassium sulphurata, 1oz. to 1 gallon water. If necessary, repeat after heavy rain.

Roses can be planted almost any time when weather is moist; but the best time is from March to August (inclusive).

Those planted early start before the winter, but sometimes die back. The safest month is August, just as the sap is rising.

New Roses, 1920

All descriptions are those of the raisers (not ours), very much condensed.

At time of printing, January, new roses just to hand, consequently plants will not be large this time.

- Benedicte Seguin** (H.T.).—Reddish apricot bud shaded with carmine, large, full, globular flower, color Roman ochre shaded coppery orange. Free and vig. 3/6.
- Captain F. Bald** (H.T.).—Large, full, perfectly globular imbricated blooms are composed of good substantenced velvet black sheened scarlet crimson shell-shaped petals; deliciously fragrant; free and vigorous. 3/-.
- Charles E. Shea** (H.T.).—Rose pink, fine; free and vigorous. 3/6.
- Charles K. Douglas** (H.T.).—Large, full, and fine form with long pointed buds, color intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson; fine bedding rose; sweetly scented; vig. 3/6.
- Climbing H. V. Machin** (H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known rose, unlike many climbing sports, its flowers are produced in great profusion. 3/-.
- Clb. Lady Hillingdon**.—Deep orange yellow, free and good; strong climber. 3/6.
- Columbia** (H.T.).—Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens, resembling a perfect Shawyer than its other parent Ophelia; large size, stiff stems; free from mildew; vig. grower. 4/-.
- Covent Garden** (H.T.).—Flowers large, full, and beautifully formed, color deep rich red; a splendid bedding and forcing rose. Vig. 3/-.
- Countess of Lonsdale** (H.T.).—Flowers medium size and fine form, full and freely produced. Color deep cadmium yellow. Very sweetly scented. Vig. 3/6.
- Crimson Queen** (H.T.).—Rich, bright velvety crimson; large and full flower; strong, upright grower; beautiful, broad foliage. Liberty x Richmond x McArthur. 3/6.
- Desdemona** (H.T.).—Clear opaque pink, with rose tints; opens well to a large, full and globular flower; very fragrant. 3/-.
- Dewdrop** (Hyb. Poly.).—Cerise-pink, daintiness in color and form, very Ranunculus-like and distinct. 3/-.
- Dr. Joseph Drew** (H.T.).—Flowers of a salmon yellow, richly suffused with pink, the latter color predominating; of exhibition form and size, and are so freely produced as to make it a grand garden rose; sweetly scented. 3/-.
- Dowager Countess of Roden** (H.T.).—Bright silvery pink, large, full, very free; good garden and fine exhibition. 3/6.
- Duchess of Abercorn** (H.T.).—Flowers large, full, and beautifully formed; color creamy white, flushed and tinted bright rose at edges of petals, which are nicely reflexed. Vig. 3/6.
- Edel** (H.T.).—White, with the faintest ivory shading towards the base, passing to pure white. A fine grower with uniform stout habit, making it specially suitable for massing and bedding. 3/6.
- Edith Cavell**.—Pure white, sometimes flushed, good shape and free flowerer; vigorous grower. 3/6.
- E. Godfrey Brown** (H.T.).—A magnificent exhibition rose, with petals of great size and substance, very full and high centred. Color deep reddish crimson, of even shade, which keeps its color well. Vig. 3/6.
- Francklin** (H.T.).—Long, rosy flesh bud, large, full, oval shaped flower, salmon color shaded with yellowish salmon. Vig. 3/-.
- Francis Scott Key** (H.T.).—Red, shading to cerise; very large, opening to a high centre; free. Vig. grower. 3/6.
- Frau Math. Noehl** (H.T.).—Lemon-yellow with a beautiful finish; long, pointed buds; large, full, fine form; fragrant and floriferous. Vig. 3/-.
- Gwen Nash** (H.T.). (Alister Clark).—Strong free-flowering bush rose, the best Australian ever-blooming rose to date. Large flowers of cyclamen pink, petals beautifully reflexed. Not an exhibition rose, but no Australian grower can possibly do without this magnificent garden and decorative variety. Presented to the National Rose Society of N.S.W. and thoroughly tested for 18 months in Sydney. 3/6.
- Helen Chamberlain**.—An ideal exhibition flower, of exquisite shape, with huge guard petals. The color is rich creamy yellow, shading to orange gold in centre, and paling to almost white on outer petals. 3/6.
- Heinrich Munch** (H.P.).—Soft pink, very large, full and double; petals fold like "La France." Vigorous habit of Druschki." Boskoop Sweepstakes, 1913. 3/-.

- John Davison (H.T.).**—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson, very perpetual blooming. Every bloom comes good and large enough for exhibition purposes. Vig. 3/6.
- Kathleen Harrop (Bourbon).**—Sport from "Zephyrine Drouhin," possessing its delightful fragrance. The large semi-double flowers are a soft pale shell pink. 3/-.
- Lady Katherine Rose (H.T.).**—Delicate pink, delicious perfume; large, full flowers, on stout, erect stems. Vig. 3/6.
- Lady Dixon (H.T.).**—Large, full, and globular in form, with large, smooth, shell-shaped petals of great substance. Color rich apricot, flushed salmon pink, an entirely new shade; delightfully fragrant. Vig. 3/6.
- Lamia (H.T.).**—Color intense reddish orange; medium size, of charming form in the bud, and when expanded quite beautiful, without the looseness so characteristic of many present-day novelties. Vig. 3/-.
- Le Ponceau (Poly.).**—Garnet or mahogany-red, the darkest of the Polyanthas; vigorous growth, flowering in corymbs. 3/-.
- Louise Baldwin (H.T.).**—Rich orange, with soft apricot shading over the entire petal. A beautiful even color and a big advance on all roses of the "Lady Hillingdon" type. Vig. 3/6.
- May Marriott (Pern.).**—Glowing apricot, sport from "Herriot," a striking and valuable novelty. 3/-.
- Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.).**—Color is cinnamon apricot, developing into a delicate biscuit-buff, with delicate cerise rose sheen on the reflex of the large, shell-shaped petals, which are deeply zoned saffron primrose, the magnolia-like guard petals are flamed rose. Free and vig. 3/6.
- Mrs. Farmer (Pern.).**—Large, medium-sized flower, color Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot, making a contrast of color of the most pleasant effect. Vig. 3/-.
- Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller (H.T.).**—Color veined, warm, clear rosy deep carmine, on rosy white. The reflex of the petals is solid rosy cerise, and the edges of the shell-shaped petals become silvery white as the globular buds develop their large and full imbricated blooms. Vig. 3/6.
- Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.).**—Bright rose, deeply impregnated and washed vermilion, with clear vermilion veneerings on petals; exhibition bloom and a gem for bedding. Sweetly scented. Vig. 3/6.
- Mrs. H. D. Greene (H.T.).**—Reddish-bronze, opening to flame and coppery-pink; free flowering, and possesses a rich fragrance. The ample foliage is of beetroot color, affording a pleasing contrast to the flowers. Vig. 3/6.
- Mistress Moorfield Storey (H.T.).**—Shell-pink, deepening towards centre and tipped deep rose; flowers of good size and substance, open well, freely produced. 3/6.
- Mrs. Redford (H.T.).**—Bright apricot orange, with beautiful holly-like, mildew-proof foliage. The bloom is solidly built, every petal gracefully reflexed and perfect in shape; sweetly scented. Free and vig. 4/-.
- President Wilson (H.T.).**—A most delightful shade of shrimp-pink. Flowers are very large, of exhibition quality, freely produced. Vig. 3/6.
- Prima Donna (H.T.).**—Yellow, shaded orange and fawn; free and vig. 3/-.
- Red Radiance (H.T.).**—A bright, cheerful shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent "Radiance," from which it sported. 5/- ea.
- Serge Basset (H.T.).**—Flower of medium size, very full and nicely shaped, color brilliant garnet red. A very free-flowering variety. Vig. 3/-.
- Severine (Pern.).**—Large moderately full flower, beautiful coral red color fading to prawn red when fully expanded. Vig. 3/-.
- Tiptop (Poly.).**—Golden-yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne in erect panicles and singly. 2/6.
- Toreador (H.T.).**—Buds crimson, outside of petals golden yellow, a brilliant combination of color, opening flowers rosy red; very free, semi-double. 3/6.
- Vesta (Pern.).**—A single flowering rose possessing a rich perfume. The color is coral red in the bud. Vigorous. 3/-.
- Walter G. Clark (H.T.).**—Crimson, good shape and size, free and vigorous. 3/-.

New Roses, 1919

- Alexander Emslie (H.T.).**—Ruby on deep delicate velvety crimson, with slightly white base; vigorous. 2/6.
- Australia Felix (H.T.).**—Delicious scent. The flowers are pink, well-shaped, and last well when cut; free and vig. 2/-.

- Blackboy** (Clb.).—Deep crimson shading to maroon; sweetly scented; fairly full; vigorous. 2/-.
- Blushing Bride** (H.T.).—Large and full high-pointed centre, perfectly imbricated. Color clear white with faint blush flush over the centre. Vigorous. 2/-.
- Borderer** (Dwarf Poly.).—Very free; flowers are double and are difficult to describe, but shades of pink, copper and amber go together to make a very charming and distinct rose. 1/6.
- Christine** (H.T.).—Golden yellow; flowers perfectly shaped, with petals of great substance; vigorous. Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/-.
- Emily Gray** (Wich.).—Golden yellow; Gold Medal N.R.S. and Corry Cup. Without doubt the finest yellow Wichuramiana rose yet introduced. 2/-.
- Emma Wright** (H.T.).—Color pure orange without shaping; free flowering; vigorous. 2/-.
- E. N. Ward** (Dwarf Poly.).—Warm pink, tipped carmine; mildew proof. 2/-.
- Frances Gaunt** (H.T.).—Deep apricot, tinging to silvery flesh. Its shell-shaped petals form a beautiful globular cup-shaped bloom; vig.; Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/-.
- Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Fair size, opening in perfectly symmetrical form, golden yellow in the centre, paling slightly. 2/-.
- H. P. Pinkerton** (H.T.).—Buds long and pointed, opening to large, well-formed flowers of intense brilliant scarlet, heavily flamed velvety crimson; vig. 2/-.
- Irish Afterglow** (H.T.).—A sport from Irish Fireflame; the bud is a deep tangerine, passing to crushed strawberry in the open flowers; vigorous; free. 2/-.
- Los Angeles** (H.T.).—Color flame pink with golden yellow shadings; very free; strong. 2/-.
- Marchioness of Ormonde** (H.T.).—Large, high pointed centre; color clear wheat straw on the outer petals with centre of deep honey yellow. 2/-.
- Mrs. George Marriott** (H.T.).—Deep cream and pearl, suffused rose; large flowers, perfect form; Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/-.
- Mrs. Henry Balfour** (H.T.).—Color ivory white, with primrose shading at the base, edge of petals vermilion rose. 2/-.
- Nora Power** (Clb.).—Color deep apricot, shaded with red in the bud, opening to a light buff tinged with peach; flowers single. 2/-.
- Sunny South** (H.T.).—Lovely pink, flushed with carmine on a yellow base; vig. 2/-.
- The Queen Alexandria** (H.T.).—Intense vermilion, shaded old gold on reverse of petals; a mildew-proof foliage; Gold Medal N.R.S. 2/6.
- T. F. Crozier** (H.T.).—Large, full and globular, with high-pointed centre, color deep canary yellow; vig. 2/-.
- Ulster Volunteer** (H.T.).—Single, flowers 5 to 6 inches across, color brilliant cherry red, with cone of clear white at the base of petals. 2/-.

Standard Roses

About the beginning of June we hope to have a stock of Adelaide-grown Standards, 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. high, in about forty leading varieties. Price, 2/6 to 3/- each. Special quotes for quantities.

Roses

All our Roses are Budded on American Noisette Stocks, as we find that stock the most suitable.

Price, 1/- ea., 11/- doz., 25 plants £1/1/-, 50 plants £2, packing included. Postage or freight extra. (These prices apply only when the full number is taken at one time, as 50 plants done up in one consignment are much less trouble than are the same number done up in several consignments.) For those living near railway station, it is best to have them by train, as stronger plants can be sent, and more weight allowed in packing. Vig., Strong, Mod., Poor, Pillar, at the end of each description, refers to the growth of the plant.

SUBSTITUTES.—A few supplementary names, given as substitutes in case any of those ordered are sold out, is advisable. Particularly towards the end of the season is that necessary. If you don't wish substitutes, please write "no substitute" on order.

Plants available for season 1920 are well advanced and promise to be really good plants by selling time, but owing to drought the quantity of plants available will not be as large as usual.

When ordering roses, please state distinctly whether it is Standard, Bush or Climbing plants you require, for the word Standard is often wrongly used to denote bush plants.

DESCRIPTIONS.—We make every effort to properly describe all roses in catalogue, but owing to the vast difference in soil, weather, aspect, and climate we find it impossible to give a description that will suit all localities and climates. Particularly is this so in the case of varieties with intense color or varieties containing various shades of color. These varieties often appear to be untrue to label, but in most cases the Autumn is the best time to judge the correctness of the labelling.

Tea-Scented

Ever-blooming Roses, 1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

- Alexander Hill Gray.**—Large, high pointed centre; color sulphur yellow; vig.
- Alenducnesse Marie Immaculata.**—Terracotta, shaded coppery, large, full, sweetly scented; free. Vig.
- Beaute Inconstant.**—Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, variable, very distinct; beautiful bud. Vig.
- Bridesmaid.**—Clear, bright pink; strong.
- Catherine Mermet.**—Flesh rose, full, and excellent form; strong.
- Comtesse du Cayla.**—Nasturtium red, tinged carmine to coppery yellow Vig.
- Comtesse La Barthe.**—Rosy flesh, globular, and fairly full; very free. Vig.
- Corallina.**—Rosy carmine, shaded coral red, beautiful bud; very free. Vig.
- Devoniensis.**—Creamy white, blush centre, large, full, and sweet. Vig.
- Dr. Grill.**—Light rose, with coppery; good garden rose; free. Vig.
- Francis Dubreuil.**—Crimson; free. Strong.
- Freiherr von Marschall.**—Dark carmine, buds long, very free. Vig.
- Georges Schwartz.**—Bright buttercup yellow; buds long and pointed. Mod.
- Helen Good.**—Delicate pink, with deep edges. Vig.
- Hugo Roller.**—Lemon yellow, edged and suffused crimson; somewhat after the style of Penelope. Mod.
- Irish Elegance.**—Bronzy orange; profuse bloomer; good in winter; single. Vig.
- Irish Fireflame.**—Buds orange, splashed with carmine, becoming orange crimson with age; single. Vig.
- Lady Hillingdon.**—Long pointed bud; rich apricot yellow; free, fairly full. Vig.
- Lady Plymouth.**—Ivory cream, faintly flushed; large, full, good form. Vig.
- Lady Roberts.**—Reddish apricot, the base of the petals coppery red, full, and of good shape; very pretty. Strong.
- Lena.**—Apricot, changing to primrose yellow; bud long; free; pretty. Strong.
- Mdm. Antoine Mari.**—Rose, shaded white; handsome buds; free from mildew. Vig.
- Madame Constant Soupert.**—Golden yellow, tinted rosy peach; large, full, and well formed; superb. Strong.
- Mdm. de Watteville.**—Creamy white, petals edged with rose; large and full. Mod.
- Mdm. Gamon.**—Apricot, shaded with salmon rose; long buds; very free. Vig.
- Mdm. Jean Dupuy.**—Yellowish rose, with reddish yellow centre; large; full. Vig.
- Mdm. Lombard.**—Salmon pink, shaded rose; large; full. Vig.
- Mdm. Vermorel.**—Rose and coppery, shaded red; free. Vig.
- Mademoiselle Christine de Noue.**—Large, full, good form; rosy lake. Vig.
- Maman Cochet.**—Flesh rose, shaded salmon yellow, fine long bud; one of the very best. Vig.
- Marie Van Houtte.**—Cream, edged with rose, sometimes shade peach. Vig.
- Medea.**—Lemon yellow, canary centre, full, globular, free; good show. Mod.
- Miss Alice de Rothschild.**—Citron yellow, large, full, high-pointed centre. Strong.
- Mrs. Dudley Cross.**—Chamois yellow tinted rose; large and full. Vig.
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs.**—Large, ivory white, tinged clear pink on the edges of the petals. Strong.
- Mrs. Edward Mawley.**—Large, high-pointed centre; bright carmine. Mod.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens.**—Large, long-pointed bud; white, with fawn shading; very free; good. Vig.
- Mrs. Myles Kennedy.**—Silvery white, pink in centre. Strong.
- Molly Sharman Crawford.**—Good form, full and free; eau-de-nil white. Strong.
- Muriel Grahame.**—Pale cream, tinged rose; good form. Mod.
- Niphetos.**—Pure white; long, beautiful bud; free. Mod.
- Papa Gontier.**—Pale rosy cerise; long bud, not full; free; good in winter. Strong.
- Peace.**—Pale lemon, tinged blush; buds long, very free. Vig.
- Penelope.**—Medium, pointed centre, outer petals red, centre creamy white; unique; requires warm climate to do well. Mod.
- Perle des Jardins.**—Pale canary to orange yellow, very free, full and large. Strong.
- Queen Olga of Greece.**—Rose pink, shaded yellow; good shape; very free. Strong.

Rainbow.—Soft rose, striped with carmine. Strong.
Rose D'Evian.—Inside petals carmine outside rose; large; very free. Vig.
Safrano.—Deep apricot, lovely bud; flowers freely in winter. Vig.
Souvenir de Catherine Guillot.—Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow. Mod.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting.—Yellow, shaded pink; high-pointed centre; petals spoil easily; free; mildew-proof; vig.
Souvenir de Therese Levet.—Deep crimson, shade maroon, fairly large; splendid form. Strong.

Souvenir of Stella Gray.—Small, full; orange, with splashes of yellow, apricot and salmon. Mod.
Sunset.—Deep apricot, large, full, well formed. Mod.
The Bride.—Pure white, sometimes flushed with pink. Mod.
White Lord Tarquin.—Pure white; free; useful for cut blooms. Vig.
White Maman Cochet.—Creamy white, tinted blush or pink; good. Vig.
W. R. Smith.—White, occasionally tinged blush; large and well formed. Vig.

Hybrid Tea

Ever-blooming Roses, 1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Ada Paullin.—Large apricot, shaded bronzy yellow, fine bud, free, strong.
Admiral Ward.—Large petals, crimson red, shaded fiery red. Vig.
Aladdin.—Buds coppery yellow, to orange-yellow; large, full, vig.; free.
Antoine Rivoire.—Rosy flesh, full, stiff petals, camellia-shaped flowers. Strong.
Autumn Tints.—Coppery, shaded orange and salmon; medium sized; free. Vig.
Baron Palm.—Velvety red, with deep red and vermilion; large, full. Vig.
Beatrice.—Deep pink, outer petals pale flesh; large, well-formed. Strong.
Belle Siebrecht.—Deep pink, free; large, good shape; show rose only. Mod.
Bessie Brown.—Alabaster white, shaded blush; large, smooth petal, good exhibition; does not open well. Strong.
Betty.—Satiny rose, tinted yellow; large, not full; free; sweetly scented. Vig.
British Queen.—White, with a slight flush in the bud stage; large and free. Vig.
Captain Christy.—Delicate flesh, deeper in centre; full and fine form. Mod.
Caroline Testout.—Very large and globular; bright pink; free blooming. Vig.
Charles Crette.—Long bud, flower large, velvety rose color. Vig.
Cheerful.—Orange flame; large; mildew-proof. Vig.
Circe.—Flesh-white, shaded carmine, large and full. Vig.
Clarice Goodacre.—Good form, zoned chrome on ivory white stiff petals. Vig.
Clement Pacaud.—Large, color brilliant carmine, very free. Vig.
Cleveland.—Large, deep coppery yellow, flushed reddish copper on old rose. Vig.
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald.—Flowers blood red velvety crimson, fair size, cup-shaped. Vig.
Commander Jules Greverex.—Buds long and pointed, velvety red, shaded maroon, showy, not full. Vig.

Constance.—Orange yellow, streaked with crimson; large, globular flower. Mod.
Countess of Gosford.—Salmon pink, blooms large, not full; very free. Vig.
Countess of Shaftesbury.—High pointed centre; bright, silvery carmine. Strong.
Cenrad F. Meyer.—Silvery rose; almost like La France; fragrant. Very vig.
Hyb. Rugosa.
Crimson Emblem.—Glowing crimson, free, sweet scented. Vig.
Crimson Chatenay.—Red, not a Chatenay at all. Vig.
C. V. Haworth.—Intense black scarlet with rich crimson, good size, perfect form; vig.; fragrant.
Cynthia Forde.—Brilliant pink, shading to light rosy pink; large, free. Vig.
Dean Hole.—High centre; petals large and smooth; silvery carmine, shaded salmon; good show. Strong.
Donald Macdonald.—Free; shell-shaped petals; intensely orange carmine. Vig.
Dorothy Page Roberts.—Not full; shade of coppery pink, suffused with apricot yellow. Strong.
Duchess of Sutherland.—Large, full; petals large; erect growth; color warm rose pink, with lemon shading. Vig.
Duchess of Wellington.—Deep coppery saffron yellow, fairly full. Strong.
Earl of Warwick.—Salmon pink, centre vermilion; show bloom. Mod. to strong.
Edith Part.—Rich pink, suffused salmon and coppery yellow. Vig.
Edgar M. Burnett.—Large, fine form, flesh petals tinted rose; sweetly scented; an exhibition flower. Vig.
Edward Mawley.—Velvety crimson, blooms large, full, very free. Vig.
Elli Hartmann.—Old gold yellow; large, full, of excellent form. Vig.
Ethel Dickson.—Large, full, high-pointed centre; deep salmon rose with silvery flesh. Vig.

- Ethel Malcolm.**—Ivory white, with peach shading in the centre of bloom. Vig.
- Etoile de France.**—Crimson, centre cerise; free flowering, upright habit; blooms large; sweetly scented. Strong.
- Farbonkonigen.**—Large, full, inside deep coral red, outside silvery fawn; excellent shape. Mod.
- Florence Haswell Veitch.**—Brilliant scarlet; shaded black; large, moderately full; of excellent shape. Vig.
- Florence Pemberton.**—Very large, creamy white, shaded pink; good. Strong.
- Frau Lilia Rautenstrauch.**—Rich salmon apricot; very fine. Strong. Dies back.
- Freifrau Ida Von Schubert.**—Blood-red buds, opening to deep crimson. Vig.
- General Superior Jansen.**—Dark red, large flowers; free flowering. Vig.
- General Macarthur.**—Rich crimson, shaded scarlet; large and full; excellent form; sweetly scented; free. Vig.
- George Arends.**—Delicate rose, large, full, well formed, deliciously scented. Vig.
- George C. Waud.**—Orange vermillion; flowers large, full, with high centre. Mod.
- George Dickson.**—Velvety black crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips, crimson maroon veining on the reverse; large and full. Very vig.
- Gladys Harkness.**—Salmon pink, fine form, large and full; fragrant. Strong.
- Gladys Holland.**—Buff, shaded orange yellow, outside pearly peach. Vig.
- Golden Spray.**—Buds long, opening to large, almost single blooms of lemon yellow. Vig.
- Gorgeous.**—Orange yellow, heavily veined with reddish copper. Strong.
- Gruss an Teplitz.**—Bright crimson, cup shaped; free; grand garden rose. Vig.
- Gustave Grunerwald.**—Bright china pink, with apricot centre; large and full; very free. Strong.
- Hadley.**—Dark red, very free, good shape; fragrant. Vig.
- Harry Kirk.**—Sulphur yellow, passing to a lighter shade at edges of petals, long buds, fairly full. Strong.
- H. D. M. Barton.**—Rich velvety crimson which does not blue; free and vig.
- Hector McKenzie.**—Dark pink, changing to silvery; large, full, fragrant. Strong.
- Herzogin Maria Antoinette.**—Perfectly formed, free; deep orange. Vig.
- Henrietta.**—Fiery orange-crimson, developing to a soft coral salmon; fragrant, semi double. Mod.
- His Majesty.**—Dark crimson, shaded vermillion, crimson towards the edges; full, large, sweetly perfumed. Strong.
- H. V. Machin.**—Intensely blacked grained scarlet crimson blooms are carried on rigid stalks; good exhibition. Vig.
- Hoosier Beauty.**—Free, large, full, beautifully formed glowing crimson, with darker shadings. Vigorous.
- Iona Herdman.**—Clear, orange flame; sweetly scented, very free. Vig.
- Isobel.**—Single, brilliant carmine red, flushed orange scarlet; it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; dies back. Strong.
- Janet.**—Delicate egg yolk salmony flesh or golden ochre on delicate fawn. Vig.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.**—Large size, good form, carmine, changing to imperial pink; very erect stems; good. Vig.
- Joseph Hill.**—Salmon pink, shaded with yellow; fine, full flower. Mod.
- Juliet.**—Outside old gold, interior rosy red to deep rose; large and full. Mod.
- K. A. Victoria.**—Pure white, shaded with cream; very full; perfect form. Strong.
- Killarney.**—Delicate rosy pink, long bud; in cold weather one of the best. Strong.
- Killarney Brilliant.**—Changing from crimson to rosy carmine; very free. Vig.
- King George V.**—Full, beautifully shaped; rich blackish crimson, with deep velvety violet flush; fragrant. Vig.
- K. of K.**—Semi-double, intensest scarlet, velvet sheened solid scarlet. Vig.
- Kootenay.**—Large size, good substance, primrose color; free and vig.
- Lady Ashtown.**—Large, full, and high-pointed; rose, shaded to yellow at base; very free; good garden rose. Strong.
- Lady Bowater.**—Creamy white suffused pale apricot; large; vig.
- Lady Mary Ward.**—Rich orange, shaded deeper, free and vig. Dies back.
- Lady Pirrie.**—Outside of the petals coppery salmon, inside apricot yellow, flesh fawn and copper. Strong.
- Lady Ursula.**—Large, full, high centre; flesh pink; a good, free rose. Vig.
- La France.**—Pale rose, reverse of petals deeper; good; very fragrant. Mod.
- La Tosca.**—Soft pink, tinted rosy white, orange shade; free. Strong.
- Laurent Carle.**—Brilliant velvety carmine, large and fairly full; free flowering; fragrant. Vig.
- Leslie Holland.**—Deep scarlet crimson, sweetly scented. Vig.
- Lieutenant Chaure.**—Bud long, velvety crimson; fairly full. Strong.
- Liberty.**—Brilliant crimson; keeps its color when cut. Poor.
- Lillian Moore.**—Indian yellow with deeper centre; large and full. Strong.
- Leuise Lillia.**—Blood red, buds nearly black; delicate perfume. Vig.
- Lyon Rose.**—Large, brilliant salmon pink, for exhibition or decorative purposes; but dies back. Vig.
- Lucien Chaure.**—Flesh with rosy cream, large, well-formed, free. Vig.

- Mabel Drew.**—Large and full; deep cream, passing to canary yellow. Strong.
- Mdm. Abel Chatenay.**—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon; long buds, large and good form; one of the best. Vig.
- Madame Christie Martel.**—Sulphur yellow, deeper in centre; large size; free. Vig.
- Madame Edouard Herriot.**—Medium size, coral red, shaded rose scarlet, passing to prawn red; rich color. Mod.
- Madame Jules Grolez.**—Brilliant China rose; free bloomer; large, fine form; one of the best. Strong.
- Madame Leon Pain.**—Free and well formed; silvery salmon, centre orange yellow, back of petals salmon pink. Strong.
- Madame Louise Larroquette.**—Flushed satiny silver, centre imbricated rosy carmine. Vig.
- Madame Marcel Delanney.**—Soft rose shaded with Hydrangea pink; large, full, and fragrant; perfect form. Vig.
- Madame Meha Sebatier.**—Velvety crimson, large, full, free. Vig.
- Madame P. Euler.**—Vermilion silvery pink; full, perfect form; fragrant. Vig.
- Madame Robert.**—Flower large and double; nankeen yellow with chamois reflexes; free. Vig.
- Madame Second Weber.**—Rosy salmon pink; very large, good form; good. Vig.
- Mad. Theodore Delacourt.**—Large, long, pointed bud; rosy scarlet, opening to reddish salmon, shaded yellow. Vig.
- Mdlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau.**—White La France, very pale flesh, centre soft pink; large, full, perfect form. Strong.
- Marcella.**—Buds buff, opening salmon flesh; large, handsome, free. Mod.
- Margaret.**—Soft pink; large, stiff-petalled flowers of good lasting qualities. Vig.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill.**—Maize-straw colored deep shell-like petals are flushed with carmine on back of petals. Vig.
- Marie-Adelaide.**—Deep orange yellow; perfect form; long bud. Mod.
- Marquise d'Hautpaul.**—Rich pink, with salmon shadings; very free. Vig.
- Marquise de Sinety.**—Golden yellow, shaded bronzy-red; large, full. Mod.
- Marquise de Gany.**—Petals large and stout; beautiful silver rose. Strong.
- Mary Countess of Ilchester.**—Crimson carmine; free; petals smooth. Strong.
- Mildred Grant.**—Silvery white, suffused with blush pink; flowers on stiff, upright stems; good show bloom. Mod.
- Miss Wilmott.**—Cream, with faint flushes; well formed. Vig.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward.**—Long buds; full; Indian yellow, washed with salmon rose; very free; good. Strong.
- Mrs. Amy Hammond.**—Clear amber, developing to bright apricot; good shape, long and pointed. Strong.
- Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.**—Good form, with high-pointed centre; white; free. Vig.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell.**—Rosy scarlet bud, opening reddish salmon; reverse of petals rosy scarlet; semi-double. Strong.
- Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead.**—Long buds; free; claret red, shaded vermilion. Vig.
- Mrs. Bryce Allen.**—Carmine rose, fine form, moss rose perfume. Strong.
- Mrs. C. E. Shea.**—Brilliant madder red, very free. Vig.
- Mrs. Dunlop-Best.**—Sweetly scented; reddish apricot, base of petals coppery yellow; mildew-proof; free. Vig.
- Mrs. Edward Powell.**—Large, full, velvety crimson; floriferous. Vig.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison.**—Porcelain white and primrose yellow; large size and great substance, quite full. Strong.
- Mrs. Frank Bray.**—Rich coppery, developing to coppery fawn. Vig.
- Mrs. Fred. Searl.**—Shell pink, shading to silvery carmine rose. Vig.
- Mrs. Fred. Stracker.**—Orange crimson, silvery fawn and orange-pink. Vig.
- Mrs. George Shawyer.**—Brilliant clear rose, very large, well formed; full. Strong.
- Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.**—Creamy white, centre buff, flushed salmon pink. Vig.
- Mrs. J. Fred. Hawkins.**—Rosy salmon pink; good form, free. Vig.
- Mrs. Mona Hunting.**—Medium sized, full, buds long and pointed, deep chamois yellow, opening to fawn. Mod.
- Mrs. Muir Mackean.**—Bright carmine crimson; good shape and form; free. V.
- Mrs. Mackellar.**—Large, high pointed centre, citron yellow, expanding to pearly primrose white. Vig.
- Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.**—Creamy white, centre rose; bud long; large, full, and well formed. Strong.
- Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe.**—Large, full, perfect form; salmon rose pink. Strong.
- Mrs. Walter Easlea.**—Large, crimson carmine. Strong.
- Modesty.**—Good form; rose, changing to pearly cream, faintly flushed rose; very free. Strong.
- Molly Bligh.**—Large, maddery pink, heavily zoned orange madder at the base. Vig.
- My Maryland.**—Salmon pink, long pointed buds; very free; vig.
- National Emblem.**—Dark velvety crimson, shading to vermilion; buds long, quite full; mildew-proof. Mod.
- Natalie Bottner.**—Creamy white, large, and of good form. Vig.
- Nellie Parker.**—Large, creamy white, with deeper centre. Mod.
- Nerissa.**—Cream, centre tinted peach, large, of fine shape. Vig.

- Noblesse.**—Primrose yellow, flushed deep pearl pink. Vig.
- Old Gold.**—Mildew-proof; vivid reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings; free, semi-double. Vig.
- Ophelia.**—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose, perfect shape. Vig.
- P. L. Baudet.**—Large, full, good form; carmine rose, shaded salmon yellow. Vig.
- Primrose.**—Melon yellow, with apricot shading; large, good form. Mod.
- Prince Charming.**—Buds long and pointed; deep reddish copper, with old gold base; free, medium size. Strong.
- Prince Englebert Chas. d'Arenberg.**—Large and perfect form; brilliant fiery scarlet, shaded purple. Strong.
- Princess Mary.**—Scarlet crimson, yellow stamens, single; very free. Vig.
- Queen Mary.**—Canary yellow, crayoned deep carmine; free; fragrant. Mod.
- Queen of Fragrance.**—Shell-pink, tipped with silver; delicious fragrance. Stg.
- Queen of the Belgians.**—Salmon pink, free from mildew; single. Vig.
- Queen of Spain.**—Large, full and globular; pale flesh, darker in centre; good show. Mod.
- Radiance.**—Brilliant carmine, shaded salmon; fragrant; very free. Vig.
- Red Cross.**—Very free; orange crimson scarlet, with Tea Rose perfume. Mod.
- Red Letter Day.**—Velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet crimson buds and fully opened flowers; semi-double. Vig.
- Rhea Reid.**—Large, red, of good form; free; one of the best bed roses. Strong.
- Sachsengruss.**—Delicate flesh, with China rose reflexes in the centre; very large, full. Vig.
- Senorita Carmen Sert.**—Indian yellow shaded carmine pink. Vig.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon).**—Blush white, centre flesh; fine for bedding. Strong.
- Souvenir de Maria de Zayas.**—Large, full, and good form; carmine red, veined with dark red. Strong.
- Star of Queensland.**—Dark crimson, centre cerise; large, free, sweetly scented. Vig.
- Sunburst.**—Fairly large and full; cadmium yellow with orange centre. Str'g.
- The Meteor.**—Rich velvety crimson, good form; constant bloomer; does not open well. Vig.
- Theresa Bevan.**—Coppery, flushed red, very free, decorative. Vig.
- Tipperary.**—Soft golden yellow; very free dwarf habit.
- Titania.**—Coppery-crimson, changing to deep salmon-red. Vig.
- Ulster Gem.**—Deep primrose yellow, single, free. Vig.
- Ulster Standard.**—Deep crimson, single; the blooms are about three inches in diameter. Vig.
- Verna Mackay.**—Lemon yellow, long buds; sweetly scented. Vig.
- Vyonne Vacherot.**—Porcelain white, suffused pink; large, good form, free. Vig.
- Warrior.**—Buds blood-red, long and handsome; opening flowers scarlet crimson, very free; semi-double. Vig.
- W. C. Gaunt.**—Large, pointed blooms, brilliant vermilion scarlet intensified to deep crimson. Vig.
- White Killarney.**—A white sport from "Killarney." Strong.
- William Shean.**—Pink, with delicate ochrey veinations; shell-like petals; show bloom. Vig. Dies back.
- Willowmere.**—Large coral red, opening to rich shrimp-pink; shaded yellow. Vig.

Hybrid Perpetual

Roses in this section are more popular of late. The fact of their not being so easily spoilt by thrip accounts for that. They bloom chiefly in the spring, and sometimes in the autumn, they are not ever-blooming, but give a great wealth of flowers when in bloom. As a rule they are more hardy and resist frost better than the Teas. Invaluable for spring shows.

Spring-blooming, 1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

- A. K. Williams.**—Carmine red, large and imbricated; lovely form. Strong.
- Ben Cant.**—Deep crimson, with darker flushes; good. Vig.
- Black Prince.**—Dark crimson. Strong.
- Candeur Lyonnaise.**—Pure white, tinted pale yellow; large and full. Vig.
- Captain Haywood.**—Bright carmine, large petals; good. Strong.
- Charles Lefebvre.**—Brilliant crimson, shaded purple; large, perfect form. Vig.
- Colonel Felix Breton.**—Velvety red, shaded with amaranth; large, full. Mod.
- Commandant Felix Faure.**—Rich lake, shaded with black and flushed with brilliant vermilion; globular. Strong.
- Coronation.**—Shading from flesh to bright shrimp pink; good show. Vig.
- Dr. Hogg.**—Reddish violet; the nearest approach to blue; large and full. Vig.
- Dr. Rushpler.**—Blackish purple, shaded crimson; very good. Mod.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Rich crimson, scarlet, shaded maroon. Vig.
Earl of Dufferin.—Crimson, shaded maroon; large, full, perfect form. Vig.
Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen).—Large and well formed; pure white; can also be grown as a climber.
Glorie de Chedane Guinnoisseau.—Bright vermilion red; very large, full and perfectly formed. Vig.
Her Majesty.—Satiny rose, centre deeper; extra large; good exhibition bloom. Vig.
Hugh Dickson.—Crimson scarlet, large, and fine form; one of the best. Vig.
Jean Liabaud.—Velvety crimson, shaded black; full; first-rate. Vig.
Lemon Queen.—Pure white, tinged lemon yellow; fragrant. Vig.
Louise Crette.—Large, full, perfect form. Pure white, with creamy centre. Vig.
Madame Philbert Boutigny.—Bright rosy pink; immense size. Vig.

Marguerite Guillard.—Called the Thornless Druschki, hardly as large; free. Vig.
Mrs. John Lang.—Soft pink, large, full, well shaped. Mod.
Paul Dupuy.—Dark velvety maroon, shaded black. Vig.
Paul Neyron.—Dark rose, flowers immense; free; very hardy. Vig.
Prince Camille de Rohan.—Dark crimson, shaded velvety black; excellent shape; free; one of the best dark sorts. Vig.
Robt. Duncan.—A fine exhibition flower; deep rosy lake. Vig.
Roger Lamelin.—Each petal edged with white band, the rest being dark crimson; unique. Strong.
Souv. de William Wood.—Purplish maroon, shaded black; one of the darkest of all. Strong.
W. G. Judd.—Velvety crimson, shaded maroon and black; good. Vig.

Climbers

1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

The true climber throws long shoots, but flowers chiefly on the laterals, which are side shoots from the leading shoots. The main flowering period of Climbers is in the spring, but sometimes they give a fair blooming in the autumn. Many of the strong-growing sort (not in the Climbing list) can also be trained as climbers, and some in the Climbing list can also be grown as bush plants. Such sorts as Marie van Houtte, Warrior, Red Letter Day, and other strong growers suit well to train on low fences, etc. It takes longer time to cover the space, but gives more continuous flowering and less trouble in keeping in order than actual climbers; but they are unsuitable for covering large spaces. Many Climbing sports of the Dwarf kinds are often irregular in their climbing growth. Those marked Pillar Roses are not as strong growers as the others.

Ard's Rover.—Crimson, shaded maroon; good stiff petals.
Australian Beauty.—Rich crimson, shaded velvety amaranth; fine perfumed, good foliage. Very vig.
Bardou Job.—Bright crimson, shaded black; vivid. Single.
Celine Forester.—Pale yellow, full and free; good for covering fences.
Climbing American Beauty.—Carmine crimson; very free; good.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht.—A climbing sport of Belle Siebrecht. Pillar.
Climbing Caroline Testout.—A vigorous climbing sport of this favorite.
Climbing Comtesse Labarthe.—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
Climbing Devoniensis.—A vigorous sport of the dwarf sort.
Clb. Geo. Schwartz.—Very free, and flowers well in winter. Vig.
Clb. Irish Fireflame.—A climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
Clb. K. A. Victoria.—Free blooming, one of the best; irregular climber.

Climbing La France de '89.—Bright cherry red, sweetly scented. Pillar.
Climbing Liberty.—Climbing form of the dwarf sort. Pillar.
Climbing Mad. Abel Chatenay.—A strong, vigorous climber of the dwarf.
Clb. Mdm. Segond Weber.—A climbing sport of the dwarf.
Climbing Malmaison.—A strong sport of the dwarf sort.
Climbing Meteor.—A strong climbing sport from the dwarf.
Climbing Niphetos.—Pure white, long beautiful buds; free, irregular climber.
Climbing Papa Gontier.—A climbing sport from the dwarf sort.
Climbing Perle des Jardins.—A climbing form of this popular rose; good.
Clb. Pink M. Cochet.—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
Climbing Richmond.—A climbing sport from the dwarf variety. Pillar.
Clb. Souv. de Theresa Levet.—A climber from the dwarf of that name.

Clb. Sunburst.—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf of the same name.
Climbing White Cochet.—A strong climbing sport of the dwarf. Good.
Cloth of Gold.—Pure sulphur yellow; centre deeper; a favorite.
Colcestria.—Large, full, satin rose, shading to silver-pink; fragrant. Pillar.
Gloire des Blanches.—Pure white; described as a Climbing White Tarquin.
Jessie Clark.—Soft light pink; single; very large. Very vig.
J. B. Clark.—Scarlet, crimson; large; petals bold and smooth; good. Pillar.
Lady Medallist.—The petals are pointed and centre high. The color is La France pink, with lighter shading.
Lady Waterlow.—Pale salmon rose, edged carmine; large, semi-double flowers.
La Marque.—White, centre tinged yellow, medium size; blooms in clusters; good.
Lemon Pilar.—Pale lemon, changing to sulphur yellow.
Madame Andre Duron.—Cherry red; large, fairly full; fine foliage; good.
Madame Auguste Chontel.—Deep orange yellow, good size and form. Pillar.
Madame Berard.—Clear salmon rose, shaded yellow; large, full, and of good form; vigorous. Thornless.
Madame Briout.—Striped Reine Marie; pale rose, with red stripes on the inside of each petal.
Madame Hector Leuillot.—Golden yellow, with carmine centre; large, full. Pillar.
Madame Jules Gravereaux.—Rosy peach, centre yellow tinted; large, good show rose. Pillar.

Madame Leon Constantin.—Satin shaded maroon; buds large. Pillar.
Marechal Niel.—Rich golden yellow; very large, full, and of excellent form; highly fragrant and free.
Miss Marion Manifold.—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded crimson; large, full, good form; very free; strongly recommended.
Mrs. Stewart Clark.—Cerise pink to brilliant rose; large, high centre; fragrant.
Monsieur Desir.—Velvety crimson, shaded violet; large, full and well formed.
Monsieur E. Veyrat Hermanos.—Apricot, deepening to red in the centre; rampant grower; very free; good where it opens well.
Noella Nabonnand.—Extra large, semi-double; velvety crimson flowers, very large petals; showy; rampant climber.
Paul's Scarlet Climber.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson, medium-sized semi-double blooms. Pillar.
Reine Marie Henriette.—Bright rosy red, sometimes crimson; large and good; splendid autumn.
Rev. T. C. Cole.—Bright yellow, large, full, and of excellent form.
Reve d'Or.—Deep coppery yellow; very free. Vigorous.
Sinica Alba (The Camellia Rose).—Single, pure white, with yellow stamens.
Sinica Anemone (The Cherokee Rose).—Single, light silvery pink, deepening to bright rose at the base. Pillar.
Souvenir de Madame Leonie Viennot.—Jonquil yellow, shaded china rose; deeper at the base of petals.
William Allen Richardson.—Deep orange; small, full and free.

Climbing Polyantha. Wichuriana and their Hybrids

Generally a class with small flowers, flowering in large clusters.

1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

American Pillar.—Single, rich pink, with a well-defined white eye. Showy.
Cecile Brunner.—A climbing form of the dwarf sort.
Climbing Orleans Rose.—A climbing sport from the dwarf; free and perpetual.
Crimson Rambler.—Dazzling crimson, flowers in clusters.
Crimson Rambler Non Plus Ultra.—Growth and foliage of Crimson Rambler, earlier in blooming, deeper in color.
Dorothy Perkins.—Shell-pink, clusters of small double blooms; sweetly scented.
Excelsa.—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; full; produced in large trusses; good.
Hiawatha.—Brilliant scarlet, single, large clusters; brilliant and effective.
Lady Gay.—Resembles D. Perkins, but larger flowers.

Madam Portier Durel.—Pure white, full; the best white of this class.
Shower of Gold.—Vigorous, almost the color of "W. A. Richardson," but with not so much orange.
Snowdrift.—Pure white; vigorous climber.
Sodenia.—Bright carmine to scarlet red, double, large clusters and very free.
Stella.—Single, large clusters; vivid carmine, with white centre.
Tausendschon.—Flowers pink, rosy carmine when expanded; large clusters.
Veilchenblau.—Reddish lilac, changing to steel blue; semi-double.
White Dorothy.—White sport of Dorothy Perkins, same habit of growth.
Wedding Bells.—Shell pink; base of petals white; superb.

Dwarf Polyantha

A class with small flowers, generally flowering in clusters.

1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Anne Maria de Montravel.—Pure white, full, large bunches; dwarf and bushy.
Canarienvogel.—Golden yellow and orange, the opening buds are most beautiful.
Cecile Brunner.—Bright rose, shaded pale pink; very pretty.
Edu Meyer.—Coppery red and yellow, with orange shading.
Ellen Poulsen.—Rose pink, semi-double; very free.
Erna Teschendorff.—Bright crimson; a fine massing variety; good.
Fairy Gem.—Pale pink, shaded coppery.
George Elger.—Golden yellow; growth upright, very free; good.

Katherine Zeimet.—Pure white, semi-double; very free.
Leonie Lamesch.—Bright coppery red, shaded with deep red.
Mad. N. Levavasseur.—Rosy crimson, dwarf bushy habit; very free.
Mdlle. Francisca Favre.—Large truss, single, carmine, with white eye; free.
Orleans Rose.—Dwarf, bushy habit, very free; red, with white centre; the best.
Perle d'Or.—Nankeen yellow; buds apricot; very full and free.
Rodhatte.—Cherry red, semi-double; very fine and vig.
Snowball.—Pure white; flowers in clusters; good.

Moss Roses

1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Thrive best in a cold climate.

Blanche Moreau.—Large, white, mossed.
Crested Moss.—Beautiful buds; heavily crested with moss; pink, flowers small.
Little Gem.—Crimson, beautifully mossed.

Venus.—Bright red, mossed.
White Moss.—The common white.
Zenobia.—Satin rose; large, full, and globular; fragrant; well mossed.

Banksian

1/- Each, 11/- per Dozen, etc. Postage extra.

Alba.—Pure white, produced in bunches; very small.
Fortune's Yellow.—Bronzy yellow, semi-double; moderate climber; large flower.

Fortuniana.—White; large and sweet; the best of the White Banksias.
Lutea.—Similar to Alba, but of a buff color; hard to propagate.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

The letter E means Evergreen; D, Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at full growth. Of course in rich soil some may grow more and in poor soil less.

All plants grown in pots should be planted about same depth as soil in pot, or if dry an inch or two deeper, and it is always advisable to water directly on the ball of earth, for although the surrounding soil may be moist yet until the plant makes new roots it cannot draw any nourishment from the soil around it.

Abies.

Alba, E. 80, White Spruce	2/-
Douglasi, E. 200, Silver Fir	2/-
Excelsa, E. 70, Norway Spruce	2/-
All Abies prefer a cold climate.	

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern).

A choice collection of the best varieties and colors

1/6

Acacia (Wattle).

Baiyana, E. 20. The well known	
Cootamundra Silver	1/6
Dealbata, E. 20 (The Tasmanian Silver), lemon yellow flowers	1/6
Elata, E. 30, fine for street planting ..	1/6
Mollissima, E. 20 (Black wattle), deep golden yellow flowers	1/6
Podalyriaefolia, E. 20 (The Queens-land Silver). The very best, beautiful silvery foliage, and large, deep yellow flowers; fragrant	1/6
Spectabilis, E. 6; good for small gardens	1/6

Acer (Maple).

Campestris, D. 30, the English Maple ..	2/-
Negundo, D. 40 (Box Elder)	1/6
Platanoides, D. 50 (Norway Maple) ..	2/-
Polymorphum, D. 20 (Japanese Maple), beautiful, hardy tree, for hedges or specimens; recommended where autumn foliage is desired ..	2/-
Polymorphum (named varieties). These are choice forms, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates one of the most beautiful deciduous trees ..	5/-
Pseudo Platanus, D. 50 (Sycamore) ..	2/-
Saccharinum, D. 30 (Sugar Maple) ..	2/-

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum, D. 40, single, white ..	2/-
Alba plena; White; double	2/6
Rubicunda, Scarlet, D. 20	2/-

Allamanda.

Nerifolia, E. 8; yellow, streaked orange; for warm climates only ...	2/-
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Aloysia.

Citriodora, D. 8 (Lemon Scented Verbena)	1/6
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Amgdalus (Flowering Peach).

Persica, D. 12, Pink, Red, white and striped	1/6
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Arancaria.

Bidwillia, E. 100 (Bunya Bunya Pine) ..	2/-
Excelsa, E. 150 (Norfolk Is. Pine) ..	2/-

Arbutus (Strawberry Tree).

Unedo, E. 10; white flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, red fruits ..	2/-
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Arduina (Cape Plum).

Bispinosa grandiflora, E. 6; strongly scented, white	2/-
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Azaleas.

A choice collection of the best single and double varieties	from 2/-
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Bauhinia.

Purpurea, E. 12; large purple flowers ..	2/-
Alba, E. 12; pure white	2/-

Berberis.

Aquifolium, E. 8; yellow	2/-
Darwini, E. 4; orange yellow	2/-
Thunbergi, D. 4; red	2/-
Vulgaris, D. 10; yellow (The Barberry)	1/6

Benthamia (Himalayan Strawberry).

Fragifera, E. 12; white flowers, succeeded by scarlet fruit	2/-
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Betula.

Alba, D. 30; White Birch	2/-
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Boronia.

Megastima, E. 4; brown and yellow, highly scented	from 2/6
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Brachychiton (Flame Tree).

Acerifolia, E. 50; large bunches of scarlet flowers	1/6
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Brahea (Station Palm).	
Filamentosa; one of the hardiest and quickest growing palms for outdoor planting in warm climates .. from	2/-
Brugmansia (Angels' Trumpet).	
Knightii, E. 10; large white flowers ..	2/-
Brunfelsia (Syn. Franciscas).	
Americana; E. 6; white, scented	2/-
Eximia, E. 4; blue and white	2/-
Latifolia, E. 6; blue	2/-
Buddleia.	
Variabilis magnifica, E. 10; rose purple	1/6
Variabilis Veitchiana, E. 10; lilac ...	1/6
Callistemon (Bottle Brush).	
Lanceolatus, E. 10; scarlet	2/-
Calodendron (Cape Chestnut).	
Capense, E. 40; large panicles of flesh-colored flowers; good	2/-
Camellia.	
We can supply the best varieties, 3/- each. Alba plena and fimbriata alba, 5/- each. The last two are slow rooting, hence always scarce.	
Camphora (Camphor Laurel).	
Officialis, E. 50; one of the best evergreen trees. For a tall hedge they are unsurpassed. Each 1/6. Special quotation for quantities.	
Cassia.	
Candolleana, E. 10; one of the best yellow flowered shrubs	1/6
Catalpa.	
Bungeri, D. 10; greenish-yellow, with red spots	1/6
Kaempferi, D. 10; yel., spotted brown	1/6
Speciosa, D. 20; white and purple ...	1/6
Syringaeifolia, D. 20; white	1/6
Cedrela.	
Australis, E. 50 (The Australian Red Cedar); a fast growing tree for warm climates	2/-
Cedrus.	
Atlantica, E. 80	2/6
Deodora, E. 50; Indian Cedar	2/6
Cerasus.	
Lauro-cerasus, E. 20 (English Laurel) 9/- doz.	1/6
Lrsitanica, E. 10 (Portugal Laurel ..	1/6
Japonica, D. 10 (Japanese Flowering Cherry); double white	2/6
Japonica, James H. Veitch, D. 10; double rosy pink	2/6
Ceratonia.	
Siliqua, E. 20 (Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread)	2/-
Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).	
Gummiferum, E. 30; crimson .. from	2/-
Cestrum.	
Diurnum, E. 8; white	1/6
Nocturnum, E. 8; greenish white, scented at night	1/6
Purpureum, E. 8; purple	1/6
Choisya.	
Ternata, E. 4; one of the best white flowering shrubs for hot or cold climates	2/-
Clethra.	
Arborea, E. 12 (Lily of the Valley Tree); white flowers	2/6
Clianthus.	
Puniceus, E. 6 (New Zealand Glory Tree); pink	1/6
Coprosma.	
Baueriana picturata, E. 6; leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre ..	1/6
Baueriana variegata, E. 6; leaves heavily margined creamy yellow ..	1/6
Crataegus (Flowering Hawthorn).	
Oxyacantha, double crimson, D. 12 ..	2/-
Oxyacantha, double pink, D. 12	2/-
Oxyacantha, double white, D. 12 ...	2/-
Vienulata, E.; red berries	2/-
Pyracantha, E.; yellow berries	2/-
Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar).	
Elegans, E. 50; foliage turns brown-red in winter	2/-
Cupressus.	
Lambertiana horizontalis, E. 30; largely used as hedge plant; propagated from cuttings	3/6
Lambertiana horizontalis aurea, E. 30; the beautiful Golden Cypress ..	3/6
Lawsoniana, E. 20; Lawson's Cypress	2/-
Lawsoniana aurea, E. 10; golden	3/6
Macrocarpa, E. 50; a quick growing shelter tree	1/-
Sempervirens, E. 40; the upright Cypress	1/6
Torulosa, E. 50; from cuttings, 2/6 each; from seeds, 1/6 each.	
Cydonia (Flowering Quince).	
Japonica, D. 6; best varieties in all shades of pink, red, and white	2/-
Cyphomandra.	
Betacea, E. 10 (Tree Tomato)	1/6
Cytisus (Laburnum).	
Laburnum, D. 12; yellow flowers ...	2/-
Daphne.	
Irdica Rubra; E. 3; pink flowers, from	2/6
Odora, E. 3; pink flowers and golden variegated leaves	2/6
Odora, E. 3; white flowers	2/6
Small, well-rooted plants only.	

L. P. Rosén & Son, Fernhill Nurseries, Epping, N.S.W.

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

D. 4. Can supply the best varieties
in singles and doubles 1/6

Diosma.

Ericoides, E. 3; white 2/-

Dombeya.

Dregiana, E. 12; pure white 2/-
Mastersi, E. 12; white 2/-

Duranta.

Plumeri, E. 8; lavender, followed by
yellow berries 1/-
Alba, E. 8; white 1/6

Eleagnus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 6; dark
green leaves, margined yellow 2/-

Ericas (The Heath).

A choice collection of the best varie-
ties 2/6

Erythrina (Coral Trees).

Christi Galli, D. 8; deep scarlet 1/6
Indica, D. 15; scarlet 1/6

Escallonia.

Macrantha, E. 6; pink; hardy, even
in cold districts 1/6
Montevidiensis, E. 10; white 1/6

Eucalyptus (Gum Trees).

Calophylla rosea, E. 25; rosy pink ... 2/-
Citriodora, E. 75 (Lemon Scented) .. 1/-
Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum);
largely planted for fodder. (Special
quotations for quantities) 1/-
Ficifolia, E. 15; Scarlet Gum of W.A. 2/-
Globulus, E. 150; Tasmanian Blue
Gum 1/-

Eugenia (Lillipilli).

Myrtifolia, E. 15; white flowers,
crimson berries 2/-
Pendula, E. 15; purple berries 2/-
Smithii, E. 20; the Native Lilli Pilli 1/6
Ugni, E. 6 2/-
Ventenatii, E. 30, Weeping Lilli Pilli 2/-

Euonymus.

Japonicus variegata, E. 8; green
leaves, blotched with yellow 1/6
Japonicus latifolius aurea, E. 8;
leaves broadly margined yellow .. 1/6
Japonicus argentea marginata, E. 4;
small leaves; margined white 1/6

Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Grandiflora, D. 6; one of the best
white flowering shrubs 2/-

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica, D. 50 (Common); cold cli-
mates only 2/6
Sylvatica purpureus, D. 50 (Purple) . 2/6

Ficus (Figs).

Australis, E. 60 (Port Jackson) 1/6
Benjamini, E. 40 (Weeping); for
warm climates only 2/6
Macrophylla, E. 60, Moreton Bay ... 1/6
Nitida, E. 30; a beautiful variety ... 1/6

Fraxinus (Ash).

Americana, D. 30 (American) 2/-
Excelsior, D. 50 (English) 2/-

Fuchsias.

A choice collection of the best single
and double varieties 1/-

Gardenia.

Globosa, E. 15; large, white flowers.. 2/-
Intermedia, E. 3; free, white 2/-
Magnifica, E. 4; large, white, sweet-
scented flowers 2/-

Genista.

Andreana, E. 4; crimson and yellow . 1/6

Grevillea.

Hilliana, E. 20; white 1/6
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak); orange . 1/6

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

Argentum, E. 10; white 1/6
Argenteum Reseum, E. 10; pink 1/6

Habrothamnus.

Elegans, E. 6; scarlet 1/6

Hakea.

Eucalyptoides, E. 8; red 2/-

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).

Aureum, E. 2; golden leaves 1/-
La Petite nigresce, E. 3; very dark .. 1/-
President Garfield, E. 2; mauve purple 1/-
Priapo, E. 3; dark blue 1/-
Roi des Noirs, E. 3; nearly black 1/-
White Lady, E. 3; nearly white 1/-

Hibiscus.

Camdeni, E. 6; single crimson 1/6
Conqueror; rich buff yellow, with
scarlet eye; for coastal climates only 2/-
Hardwoodi, E. 6; pink, with dark cen-
tre 1/6
Island Queen, E. 6; deep pink and
without the dark centre 2/-
Island Empress, E. 6; a pleasing
shade of pink; double 2/-
Lambertiana, E. 6; double scarlet .. 2/-
Peachblow; salmon pink, shading
darker towards the centre; semi-
double, and freely produced 2/-

Hydrangea.

Hortensis, D. 4; pink 1/-
Hortensis variegata, D. 4; leaves mar-
gined white 1/-

Hortensis Avalanche; pure white ...	1/6
Hortensis Cyanoclada; dark blue ...	1/-
Hortensis Dentelle; creamy white, turning to soft pink	1/6
Hortensis La Lorraine; soft pink to dark pink	1/6
Hortensis Mad. E. Moulliere; white with pink eye	1/6
Hortensis Mont Rose; pink	1/6
Hortensis Ornament; rosy purple ...	1/6
Hortensis Radiant; pink	1/6
Paniculata Grandiflora	2/-

Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium, E. 15; English	1/6
Aquifolium variegata; gold	3/6
Aquifolium variegata; silver	3/6
Cornuta, E. 15; Chinese	1/6

Jacaranda.

Mimosaefolia, E. 30; lavender bell-shaped flowers	1/6
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Jasminum.

Fruticans, E. 8; yellow	1/6
Grandiflorum, E. 10; white	1/6
Grandiflorum, fl. pl., E. 10; semi-double; white	1/6
Primulinum, E. 6; semi-double; yellow	1/6
Sambac, E. 8; large, white; for warm climates only	2/6

Juniperus.

Africana, E.	2/-
Bermudiana, E. 30	2/-
Hibernica, E. 20 (Irish Juniper)	1/6
Virginia, E. 30	1/6

Kalmia.

Latifolia, E. 8; white and pink; for cool climates; require similar treatment to Rhododendrons	3/6
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Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle).

Eavesii, D. 20; new	2/6
Indica, D. 10; rose-pink flowers, like crinkle paper	2/-
Indica alba, D. 10; white	2/6
Indica rubra, D. 20; red	2/-
Mathewsii, D. 20; new	3/-
Ovalifolia, D. 20; mauve pink	2/-

Lantana.

Large collection of the best colors to offer	1/6
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Lasiandra.

Macrantha, E. 6; violet	1/6
Rosea, E. 6; pink; free bloomer	1/6

Laurus.

Nobilis, E. 20 (Sweet Bay)	2/-
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Lavandula.

Spica, E. 2 (Common Lavender)	1/-
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Ligustrum (Privet).

Chinensis, E. 15; white	1/6
Elegantissimum, E. 10; beautiful variegated form	1/6
Japonicum lucidum, E. 20; used for tall hedges; drought and disease resistant. 2/6 per doz., 15/- per 100.	
Pubescens, E. 8; largely used for hedges. 2/6 per doz., 15/- per 100.	

Lophostemon.

Australis, E. 40; for street planting or shade; quick growing, deep rooting, and drought resistant....	1/6
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Macadamia.

Ternifolia, E. 20; Queensland nut ...	2/0
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Magnolia.

Fuscata, E. 8 (Port Wine Magnolia) 2/-	
Conspicua, D. 15	2/6
Grandiflora, E. 20; large, pure white 2/-	
Obovata purpurea D. 10; deep purple	2/6

Malus (Flowering Apples).

Best varieties in singles and doubles; white, red, pink	2/-
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Melaleuca.

Hypericifolia, E. 8; scarlet	2/-
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Mela (White Cedar).

Azedarach, D. 20; lilac flowers	1/6
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Metrosideros.

Tomentosa, E. 20 (The Pohutukawa of N.Z.); blood-red flowers.....	1/6
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Murraya.

Exotica, E. 6; white, sweet-scented ..	2/-
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Mussaenda.

Frondosa, E. 6; orange flowers, backed by a white leaf; a beautiful shrub	2/-
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Myrtus.

Communis, E. 6 (Common Myrtle) ..	2/-
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Nandina.

Domestica, E. 4 (The Sacred Bamboo of Japan); graceful foliage	2/-
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Nerium (Oleander).

Alba, E. 10; single white	1/6
Delphine, E. 6; rich crimson, single ..	1/6
Dr. Gollin, E. 6; deep, rosy red, single	1/6
Luteum plenum, E. 6; semi-double creamy yellow	1/6
Madam Martin, E. 6; single, salmon .	1/6
Madonna grandiflora, E. 6; large, semi-double, white	1/6
Monsieur Belaguier, E. 6; single pink	1/6
Prof. Martin, E. 6; single, crimson ..	1/6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E. 6; rich, dark crimson; single	1/6

Splendens, E. 10; large, double pink 1/6
Splendens variegata, E. 6; leaves
 variegated yellow; double, pink .. 2/6

Ochna.

Multiflora, E. 3; yellow flowers, scar-
 let and black berries 2/-

Paulownia.

Imperialis, D. 20; pale violet 2/6

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

D. 6. We can supply all the best
 varieties in single and double ... 1/6

Photinia (Chinese Hawthorn).

Serrulata, E. 15; white 1/6

Pinus.

Canariensis, E. 40 2/-
Halepensis, E. 50 (Aleppo Pine);
 very hardy 2/-
Insignis, E. 60 (Remarkable Pine);
 most popular of all pines; specially
 planted for tall shelter belts. Spe-
 cial quotations for quantities 1/-
Maritima, E. 50 (Syn. Pinaster) ... 2/-
Pinea, E. 40 (Stone Pine) 2/-

Pittosporum.

Crasifolium, E. 12 1/6
Eugenoides, E. 20 1/6
Eugenoides variegata, E. 15 2/6
Nigrescens, E. 20 1/6
Tobira, E. 10 1/6
Undulatum, E. 20 (The Native
 Daphne); sweetly scented 1/6

Platanus (Plane Tree).

Orientalis, D. 50; splendid tree for
 avenue or specimen planting. Spe-
 cial quotations for quantities 1/6

Plumbago.

Capensis, E. 6; blue 1/-
Alba, E. 6; pure white 1/6

Poinciana.

Gillesi, E. 6 (Bird of Paradise
 Flower); yellow and red 2/-

Poinsettia.

Pulcherrima, D. 10; insignificant
 flowers of green and yellow, sur-
 rounded by enormous bracts of
 brilliant scarlet 2/-

Populus (Poplar).

Bolleana, D. 50; a form of the Silver
 Poplar, but without the objection-
 able suckering habit. Splendid for
 street planting 1/6
Balsamifera, D. 50. Balsam Poplar . 1/6
Dilitata, D. 50. (Upright Poplar) .. 1/6

Protea (Cape Honeysuckle).

Melifera, E. 8; pink and yellow 2/6

Prunus (Flowering Plums).

Sinensis, D. 6; double pink 1/6
Sinensis, D. 6; double white 1/6
Pissardi, D. 15; coppery crimson foli-
 age. Recommended in place of Pur-
 ple Beech in warm climates 1/6
Vesuvius. An improvement on Pis-
 sardi; recommended 1/6

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatus; double red 1/6

Pyrus.

Aucuparia, D. 30 (Mountain Ash, or
 Rowan) 2/-

Quercus (Oak).

Cerris, D. 50 (Turkey Oak) 1/6
Coccinea, D. 50 (Scarlet Oak); one of
 the finest; foliage turns deep scar-
 let in autumn 2/-
Ilex, E. 30 (Evergreen Oak) 2/-
Lusticanica, E. 40; magnificent tree;
 unexcelled for street planting ... 2/-
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak); foliage
 turns deep crimson in autumn ... 2/-
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak) 1/6
Rubra, D. 40 (Red Oak) 2/-
Virens, E. (Evergreen Oak) 2/-

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica, E. 8; white, with pink centre,
 followed by the blue berries. The
 young growths are brown-red 1/6

Retinospora.

Ericoides, E. 8; a beautiful evergreen,
 for cold climates 2/-

Rhododendron.

Ponticum, E. 6; seedling hybrids ... 2/6
 Choice named varieties from 5/- each.

Rhus.

Succedanea, D. 10; leaves turn to
 bright crimson in autumn. Not so
 graceful as some; recommended as
 the only non-suckering variety .. 1/6

Robina.

Pseudo Acacia, D. 40 1/-
Hispida rosea, D. 6; wistaria-like
 flowers; deep pink 2/6

Russelia.

Juncea, E. 4; scarlet tubular flowers;
 suitable for planting with Bouvar-
 dias 1/6

Salix (Weeping Willow).

Babylonica, D. 50 1/6

Sambucus (Elder Berry).

We can supply best varieties 1/6

Schinus (Pepper Tree).

Mölle, E. 20. A fast growing shade tree for hot, dry climates. Special quotes for quantities from 1/-

Spartium (Broom).

Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish); yellow ... 1/6
Multiflorum album, E. 8; white 1/6

Spirea (English May).

We can supply the best varieties in whites, pinks, reds from 1/-

Stenocarpus.

Cunninghami, E. 30 (Queensland Fire Tree). Curious scarlet flowers ... 2/-

Sterculia (Kurrajong).

Diversifolia, E. 50. Recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but valuable in drought 1/6

Syncarpia.

Laurifolia, E. 60 (Turpentine Tree) 2/-

Syringa (Lilac).

Persica, E. 60 (Persian). Clear lilac 1/6
Persica alba, D. 5; lilaceous white .. 1/6
Vulgaris, D. 8 (English) 1/6
Vulgaris alba, D. 8; white 1/6
Named varieties in best sorts. Singles and doubles. Grafted each 2/6

Tamarix.

Gallica, D. 12; pink 1/6
Japonica plumosa, D. 12; autumn foliage, suited for decorative work 1/6

Tecoma.

Capensis, E. 12; red 1/-
Smithii, E. 10; orange yellow, with brown markings 1/6
Velutina, E. 10; yellow 1/6

Thuja.

Lobbi, E. 40 2/-
Orientalis, E. 30 (The Book Pine) .. 2/-

Thujopsis.

Dolobrata variegata, E. 30. A hardy evergreen tree 2/-

Tilia.

Europea. (Lime or Linden Tree), D. 40 2/6
Platyphylla (Elm). D. 50 2/6

Ulmus (Elm).

Americana (Elm). D. 50 1/6
Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm) ... 1/6
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping) . 1/6
Montana, D. 60 (Wych Elm) 1/6
Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm) ... 1/6

Veronica.

Dwarf evergreen shrub, from two to three feet in height. We can supply the best varieties 1/6

Viburnum.

Macrocephalum, D. 10 (Giant Snow-ball); white from 3/6
Opulus, D. 8 (Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball Tree) 1/6
Plicatum, D. 6 (Jap. Guelder Rose) . 2/-
Suspensum, E. 6; white, sweet-scented 1/6
Tinus, E. 6, (Lauristinus); white ... 1/-
Tinus Lucidum, E. 8; white 1/6

Violet.

Can supply leading varieties 3/- doz.

Wiegela.

D. 6; tubular flowers; we can supply the best in white, pink, and red .. 1/6

Climbing Plants

Ampelopsis.

Henryana, D.; dark green foliage, midrib and veins silvery 1/6
Lowii, D. Green in summer, changing in autumn to bright red; leaves small, very graceful 1/6
Quinquefolia, D. (Syn. Hederacea) .. 1/6
Sieboldti variegata, D. Leaves marked white and pink 1/6
Veitchei, D. (Virginian Creeper). First-class deciduous climber. The leaves turn red in autumn 1/6
Veitchei purpurea, D. 1/6

Antigonon.

Leptopus, E. Large sprays of pink flowers are produced in summer. For warm climates only 2/6

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe).

Elegans, E.; blackish purple flowers 1/6

Asparagus.

Plumosus, E.; for bush-house or out-door planting in warm climates .. 1/-
Tennissimus, E. 1/-

Bauhinia.		Jasminus.	
Scandens, E. Dense foliage, and long sprays of apple blossom-like flow- ers. For coastal districts, where slight frosts only prevail	2/6	Grandiflorum, E.; white	1/6
Beaumontia.		Poicoicum, E., tender	2/-
Grandiflora, E. Large white trumpet flowers. Will not stand frost	2/6	Lathyrus.	
Bignonia.		Latifolius, E. Perennial Pea. Red..	1/6
Australis, E. (Wonga Vine). Cream and brown. Vigorous climber	1/6	Latifolius albus, E.; white	1/6
Capreolata, E.; red	2/-	Latifolius, E.; pink	1/6
Cherere, E.; orange red; warm cli- mates only	2/-	Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue Pea)	1/6
Grandiflora, D.; orange, brown	2/-	Lonicera (Honeysuckle).	
Jasminoides, E.; rose and purple	1/6	Aurea reticulata, E. (Variegated) ..	1/6
Jasminoides alba, E.; pure white ..	1/6	Caprifolium, E.; English	1/6
Lindleyana, E.; lilac	1/6	Gigantea, E.; large yellow	2/-
Rosea, D.; rosy lilac	1/6	Halleana, E.; best white	1/6
Tweediana, E. (Chicken's Claw). Very vigorous, clear yellow	1/6	Japonica, E.; cream, sweetly scented	1/6
Venusta, E.; orange flowers in winter	1/6	Semperflorens, E.; scarlet and yellow	1/6
Bougainvillea.		Sinensis, E.; white and red	1/6
Braziliensis, E.; dark purple	2/-	Tartarisa splendens, E.; scarlet	2/-
Glabra, E.; rose lilac	2/-	Mandevillea.	
Glabra Sanderiana, E.; magenta	2/-	Suaveolens, E.; pure white	1/-
Magnifica Traila, E.; bright purple red; nearly always in bloom	2/6	Manettia.	
Spectabilis, E.; magenta	2/-	Bicolor, E.; yellow and red	1/6
Canavalia.		Maurandya.	
Bonariensis, E.; purplish red pea- shaped flowers, strong climber	2/6	Albiflora, E.; white	1/6
Clematis.		Barclayana, E.; blue	1/6
Montana, D.; pure white	1/6	Emeryana rosea, E.; pink	1/6
Named varieties, D.	5/-	Passiflora.	
Dolichos.		Coerulea, E.; blue and white	1/6
Lignosus, E.; pink	1/-	Constance Elliott, E.; pure white	1/6
Lignosus albus, E.; white	1/-	Edulis, E. (Passion Fruit)	-/6
Ficus.		Empress Eugene, E.; blue and white	1/6
Stipulata, E. (Climbing Fig)	1/-	Phaseolus (Snail Flower).	
Gelsemium (Carolina Jasmine).		Caracalla, E.; deciduous in cool cli- mates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yel- low and white	1/6
Sempervirens, E.; yellow; sweetly- scented	1/6	Physianthus (Moth Plant).	
Hedera (Ivy).		Albens, E.; white flowers, having the power of catching moths and hold- ing them till dead	1/6
Helix, E. (English)	1/6	Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper).	
Helix variegata, E.	2/-	Indica, E.; varying from orange to red and pink; warm situations only	2/6
Latofolia maculata, E.	2/-	Rhynchaspermum.	
Maculata Major, E.	2/-	Jasminoides, E.; white, scented	2/-
Madiensis variegata, E.	2/6	Jasminoides, variegated, E.; white ..	2/-
Marmorata tricolor, E.	2/-	Reptans variegata, E.; white	2/-
Hoya (Wax Flower).		Solanum.	
Carnosa, E.; pale flesh	1/6	Jasminoides, E.; white	1/6
Ipomea.		Seafortianum, E.; blue flowers and red berries	1/6
Learii, E. (Blue Morning Glory)	1/-	Wendlandi, E.; lavender blue	1/6
		Stephanotis.	
		Floribunda, E.; pure white	2/6

Stigmaphyllon.

Ciliatum, E.; yellow; pretty 1/6

Tacsonia.

Eriantha, E.; red 1/6
Exoniensis, E.; rosy pink 1/6
Ignea, E.; scarlet 1/6
Manicata, E.; scarlet 1/6
Mollissima, E. (white fruited pas-
sion); pink flowers 1/6
Smytheana, E.; orange scarlet 1/6

Thunbergia.

Laurifolia, E.; pale blue, yellow throat 1/6

Wistaria.

Magnifica, D.; lavender blue 1/6
Multijuga, D.; dark purple 2/-
Multijuga alba, D.; white 2/-
Multijuga rosea, D.; light rose pink.. 2/6
Sinensis, D.; lavender 1/6
Sinensis alba, D.; white 1/6
Sinensis, D.; double blue 2/6

Hedge Plants

Cupressus Macrocarpa.—Used largely for breakwinds in cold climates. 11/- doz.; price per 100 on application.

Duranta.—A neat evergreen hedge plant; purplish blue flowers. Plant 2ft. apart. 11/- dozen.

Hibiscus (Single Scarlet).—A grand ornamental hedge for warm climates. Plant 3ft. apart. 16/- dozen.

Laurel, English.—Good hedge plant for cold climates. 11/- doz.

Ligustrum (Privet).—Small leaved; makes a good hardy hedge. Plant 12 inches apart. 2/6 dozen, 15/- per 100.

Ligustrum Lucidum.—Large leaved; makes an excellent hardy hedge. Disease and drought resistant. Plant 24 inches apart. 2/6 dozen, 15/- per 100.

Pittosporum Undulatum.—The native Daphne. Planted 3ft. apart, it makes a splendid hedge. 16/- per dozen.

Tecoma Capensis.—2ft. apart. Orange red flowers. 11/- dozen.

Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn).—A deep rooter, it does not unduly rob the ground, and is able to withstand drought. The young growths are a deep brown red, and are followed by white starry flowers, and later by blue berries. Plant 2ft. apart. 16/- doz.

REMEDIES for Scale, Fungoid and Insect Pests

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR FUNGUS PESTS, SUCH AS PEAR SCAB AND BLIGHT.

Lime, 4lb.; bluestone, 6lb.; water, 40 gallons. Slake lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

BLUE OIL EMULSION FOR SCALE AND BLACK APHIS.

Twenty ounces soft soap and 4 ounces ordinary yellow soap, scraped fine; add one gallon of water, and boil till soap is dissolved; then add gradually one gallon of blue oil (sometimes called wood-preserving oil), working the mixture well together all the time, repeatedly drawing into and ejecting from a syringe. If properly done, the emulsion must be of a creamy-looking color, without free oil. To treat the trees, mix one pint of emulsion with 25 pints of water, in winter, and about 30 for summer spray. We have found it good to add a handful of resin and a good tablespoonful of caustic soda to each mixing.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR SCALE AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Dissolve 8 ounces of soft soap in one gallon boiling water; when thoroughly dissolved, add one gallon of the best kerosene and mix thoroughly with a syringe till the emulsion is perfectly stable, and there is no free oil; add to the mixture 13 gallons of water for winter spray and 22 for summer spray, and apply milk-warm.

RESIN AND SODA WASH FOR SCALE.

Dissolve 6lb. of caustic soda and 15lb. resin over a fire, in about 10 gallons of water. First grind up the resin fine, and add it to the boiling water in sprinkles, as when making porridge, and stir well. Boil well till the resin is thoroughly dissolved, and the mixture is of a dark brown color, and then take one gallon of the mixture to 10 gallons of warm water; best used warm.

BLACK SPOT ON GRAPES.

Apply a winter dressing of a solution consisting of $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water. Rid the stem of the old bark and swab stem and canes with a brush with this solution about ten days before buds burst.

SULPHUR, LIME, AND SALT WASH.

A Winter Spray for Deciduous Trees, Mussel and San Jose Scale.

Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20lb. of sulphur, 15lb. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10lb. lime, 20lb. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber color. Slake 30lb. lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15lb. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half an hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker.

TOBACCO WASH FOR APHIS, RUTHERGLEN BUG, AND WOOLLY APHIS.

Refuse tobacco (stems, etc.), 4lb.; soft soap, 2lb; water, 10 gallons. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in the formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

WHITE ANTS.

Where white ants destroy young trees use common butcher's salt spread around the tree and worked lightly into the ground, and if very troublesome spread a handful in the hole and mix into the soil before planting. African growers recommend placing soap around the barrel of the tree, but great care must be taken lest the soap comes directly in contact with the roots, and so might seriously injure the tree. Also, African growers recommend a bait made of arsenic, bran, maize meal, or sawdust spread around the trees.

FOR INDIAN WAX SCALE.

2lb. washing soda and 2 ounces caustic soda, dissolved in 4 gallons hot water. Stir till well dissolved, and apply warm. If necessary, give two or more applications.

POWDERY MILDEW, OIDIUM, BLACK SPOT.

Dust with flowers of sulphur shortly after growth starts and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required; or if preferred spray with potassium sulphurata 1oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with.

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Wholly set up and printed in Australia by The
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Streets, Parramatta, New South Wales.

1920

ARTICLE

Brought forward

Total

SINGLE PACKET RATES (GOODS TRAIN).

We are now permitted to send Nursery Goods by goods train, at single packet rates, if such parcels do not exceed 140lb. in weight. Freight in such case is the same if paid on arrival. Following are the charges:—

RATES FOR SINGLE PACKAGES BY GOODS TRAIN, AS NOW APPLIED TO FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Miles.	Package not exceeding 60 lbs.	61 lbs. and not exceeding 90 lbs.	91 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs.	113 lbs. and not exceeding 140 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Up to 50	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
51 to 100	1 2	1 2	1 6	1 9
101 to 200	1 6	2 1	2 8	2 11
201 to 300	1 9	2 8	3 3	3 10
301 to 400	2 1	2 11	3 10	4 5
401 to 500	2 5	3 3	4 2	5 1
501 to 600	2 8	3 7	4 5	5 4
Each additional 100 miles.	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3

All Nursery Stocks can now be sent by single package, goods rate, which is far cheaper than stamped parcels rates.

STAMPED PARCELS (PREPAID) RATES (MAIL TRAIN).

As these rates only apply when freights are prepaid, customers are requested to add the amount to their remittance. If sent by parcel rate, and not prepaid, 25 per cent. is added to the above rate.

One dozen fruit trees weigh about 12 to 18 lb., according to size of trees. Fifty trees packed weigh about 56lb.

With the exception of the North and South Coast lines, rates from Epping are the same as from Sydney. On the Northern line, take 14 miles away; on the South Coast, add 14 miles to your respective distance from Sydney, and you have the distance from Epping.

Not exceeding	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	Each additional 28 lb. or part thereof.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Miles 25	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 10	1 1	1 5	1 10	2 2	0 7
50	0 5	0 5	0 7	1 1	1 6	2 0	2 8	3 5	0 11
75	0 5	0 7	0 11	1 5	2 0	2 7	3 8	4 7	1 1
100	0 6	0 11	1 1	1 10	2 6	3 2	4 7	5 8	1 5
125	0 7	1 1	1 4	2 2	3 0	3 10	5 6	6 10	1 7
150	0 10	1 2	1 6	2 6	3 5	4 5	6 2	7 10	1 11
175	0 11	1 4	1 10	2 10	3 11	4 11	7 1	8 11	2 2
200	1 0	1 5	2 0	3 2	4 5	5 7	7 10	9 11	2 6
250	1 2	1 7	2 6	3 11	5 5	6 10	9 2	11 8	2 10
300	1 5	1 11	2 10	4 7	6 0	7 5	10 4	13 2	3 0
350	1 7	2 2	3 2	4 11	6 10	8 2	11 0	13 11	3 2
400	1 11	2 5	3 3	5 5	7 5	8 11	11 8	14 6	3 6
500	2 2	2 8	3 4	6 0	8 6	10 4	13 1	16 0	3 11
600	2 5	2 10	3 6	6 10	9 2	11 8	14 6	17 5	4 4
700	2 7	3 2	3 11	7 1	9 11	12 10	16 0	18 10	4 7
850	2 10	3 6	4 11	7 10	11 5	14 2	18 1	20 6	4 11
Over 850	3 2	4 4	6 4	8 11	13 5	16 4	20 6	23 5	5 8

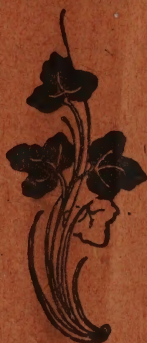
POSTAL RATES.

The Rate is: For any Post Office in New South Wales—For the first lb., 6d, and 3d per lb. for each lb. up to 11lb. For any other State (also New Zealand)—For the first lb., 8d, and 6d per lb. for each lb. up to 11lb.

L. P. ROSÉN and SON

Fernhill Nurseries

Epping :: New South Wales
Australia



A copy of this Catalogue is *posted gratis* to applicants; and those of our customers who have not yet received a copy by the end of March, can take it for granted that it has gone astray (as often happens). If so, kindly let us know and we will post you another.